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VOL. XXII NO. 57 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

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GOVT. PLAN FOR BIHAR AWAITS HOARE'S ORDERS

Speaker Pulls Up Bhai Parmanand

Attack On Communal Award Creates Scene In Assembly

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

At one time the entire Independent Party was about to walk-out of the Assembly when Bhai Parmanand started attacking the Communal Award. Mr. Mudaliar actually walked out and M. Shafi Daudi and Sir Cowasji Jehangir were about to do so.

THREATENED EXODUS.

The President thought, he would stop the threatened exodus by telling Bhai Parmanand that his remarks were not quite relevant to the issue, but when he persisted the President said, "the Hon'ble Member has only three minutes more to speak."

YAMIN KHAN TAKES IT UP.

This helped to stop the walk-out. All other speakers kept clear of the Award but Mr. Yamin Khan took it up. Members fearing that there would again be some wrangle shouted "speak on the White Paper."

"PUNJAB LIT COMMUNAL FIRE."

Mr. Yamin Khan managed to speak in terms which were appreciated as he declared that Muslims of the Punjab had lit the communal fire. Otherwise Muslims of other provinces did not want separate electorate.

The debate was raised by Mr. R. B. Krshnamacharya's motion urging Government to hurry up reforms. His anxiety seemed more to know whether Government would extend the life of the Assembly or dissolve it.

"MODIFY WHITE PAPER."

The debate proved useful for two speeches, firstly, when Sir Cowasji Jehangir clearly enunciated the political programme namely, that the White Paper as it stood, would be worked to fight for more reforms, but if it was modified to meet the Indian point, there would be no agitation for some years.

Mr. Ranga Iyer provided the complementary remark that, if reforms came immediately the Right wing Congressmen would come into the legislature. Otherwise the Left-wingers would get a chance for another revolution

Sir B. L. Mitter promised to forward the debate to London.

Earlier, in the day, Sir Harry gave a similar reply when Sir Hari Singh Gour urged the reorganisation of the All-India Services to transfer the entire control to India.

By coincidence, the Council of State discussed to-day, resolutions urging recruitment to the I.M.S. by open competition and lower pay for Imperial Services. Here again the Government spokesman promised to forward the debate to London.

MERE POST OFFICE.

It is thus clear that the Government of India is now only a post office and comes out of debates entirely as a subordinate branch of London.

Lobby circles in both Houses are now wondering whether it is any use holding debates in these circumstances and that, this attitude of Government kills the present constitution more than anything else. However, some members, fearing they would not be re-elected, are anxious to have the extenson of life for the present. Sir B. L. Mitter held out no hope of extension and hoped to announce the "election programme" as soon as information is received from London about the time table of the India Reform Bill. Apparently the decision will be taken after the Viceroy reached London but indications are that there will be a fresh election for the Assembly, next autumn.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

The Assembly met to-day to continue the discussion on demands for grants.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed asked whether the Government had taken up with the local authorities the question of application of less drastic conditions for permission to publish newspapers in Quetta.

Mr. Metcalfe replied that the matter had been taken up with the local administration, whose recommendations were awaited.

"ANOMALY" OF SERVICES.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved a token cut under the head 'executive council' and raised the question of immediate reorganisation of the All-India Services. He said that the Lee Commission had admitted the constitutional anomaly of the Services working in the Transferred field being responsible to an outside authority. Indian delegates in London had made it abundantly clear that they did not see eye to eye with the White Paper proposal. All the delegates, including the European representative were unanimous that for provincial autonomy it was necessary to provincialise the Services.

REORGANISE THEM.

The speaker drew attention to the provision in the White Paper defining the existing accruing rights and said that if the enquiry into the Services question was delayed for four years after the inauguration of the new constitution, then the country would be asked to bear the burden of the existing accruing rights for 400 to 600 extra officers. The Secretary of State would ask each province to quarter a certain number of officers and the Minister would always be a criminal in the dock in dealing with Service officials and answering charges before the Governor. Further in view of the conditions of service under the new constitution, it was better that the services were reorganised immediately to shoulder the new conditions. At present the Indian Legislature and the local Legislatures could make laws to regulate public services, but the White Paper would take away that right in future.

Sir Hari Singh Gour appealed to all sections of the House to support his motion and hoped that in view of the resolution of the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League backing the Indian delegates memorandum,

(Continued on page 10.)

QUARREL FOR MARKET

Definite Impasse In Anglo-Jap Textile Talks

LONDON, March 7.

The definite breakdown of the Anglo-Japanese Textile negotiations which wac expected to-day, has been temporarily averted. After a half-hour meeting the delegations adjourned for private discussions and was resumed after an hour but speedily broke up and issued as the following agreed statement:—

"To the great regret of both the delegations, a definite 'impasse' has been reached on the question of the geographical scope of the discussions. In view of the gravity of the problem it has been agreed to adjourn the meeting until to-morrow."

It is understood that this development is the outcome of the communications between the Lancashire delegation and the British Government.—Reuter.

FATE OF ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Ice-Blocks Hamper Rescue Efforts

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, March 7.

Seventy-eight marooned members of the Arctic Expedition are in increased peril in consequence of the shifting and splitting ice. Cracking ice cut living quarters into halves which are now separated by 50 yards.

The inhabitants reconstructed the hut and profess no concern, but iceblocks continue to pile around the camp hampering the rescue efforts of four aeroplanes and two steamers.

ARMY RACKETS FINAL RESULT

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 7.

At Princes Club in the Army Rackets final R. Calthorpe (Scots Greys) beat J. Cheney (K.R.R.C.) 18|15, 15|5, 13|18, 18|14 and 15|0.

END OF GERMANO-POLISH TRADE WAR

(Special Cable.)

WARSAW, March 7.

The Germano-Polish trade war which existed since 1925 has been terminated by the protocol signed to-day.

Stop Press

CEMENT IN GOLD!

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The mysterious disappearance of 930 ounces of gold valued at over 6,000 sterling was discovered when the gold shipment from the Union Castle liner "Balmoral Castle", reached London from South Africa. The box containing the gold was filed with cement of similar weight. The gold came from Bulawayo and was loaded off Southampton. Inasmuch as the seals on the box of cement were apparently intact, the presumption is that the theft occurred in South Africa.

NRA CRITICS.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON. Mar. 7.

At the end of "Critics rodeo" at which hundreds of the NRA critics have been airing the views, General Johnson announced the steps to reduce hours by 10 per cent in all industries that can stand it. The order should be to spread employment and increase the purchasing power. Exception would be made for those unable to comply.

TOWNS FIRST

Village Programme Not Ready

LAND SURVEY

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, March 7.

It is understood that loan operations for house building in the damaged towns would commence in about a fortnight's time. Rules relating to the terms and method of realizations have been framed by the local Government and are awaiting, the Secretary of State's formal approval.

TO TOWNS ONLY.

For the present the loans will be confined to the towns. Estimates for building and 'takavi' loans for people in the devastated villages are understood to be in the course of preparation and will take time to be ready. A rough list is, however, stated to be ready and, together with the applications that may be received, will form the basis for determining the issue of loans.

Colonel Temple, Relief Engineer and Supply Officer, is taking over charge and will immediately apply himself to arrange the supply of building materials from all available sources in co-operation with dealers, so that, when re-

CALCUTTA'S CIVIC WELCOME TO MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The Calcutta Corporation today decided by 29 votes to 22, to present a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival here and a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned, for the purpose.—A.P.

building starts, necessary facilities may be ready at hand. Steps are in contemplation to fix the prices so that profiteering may be impossible.

NO PERMANENT BUILDINGS.

The view held in official quarters, is that building of permanent nature in the damaged towns of North Bihar will be undesirable as, till after the rains, it is impossible to be sure how far the soil has deteriorated. In Monghyr the soil is not regarded as having been damaged. Hence rebuilding on a permanent basis will proceed in that town. The idea is to arrange supplies of building materials in order that reconstruction may start without hitch immediately after the rains.

SURVEY OF SAND DEPOSIT.

It is understood that a survey of the sand deposit on agricultural land, with reference to the thickness and the nature of the deposit and area covered, will start on the 10th inst. and is expected to take about six weeks' time. It is only then that Government will decide finally as to the steps necessary in connection with the problem which, however, they regard as biggest the earthquake has created. Evidently the use of machinery to scrape off sand does not seem to be regarded as a practicable proposition.

Regarding transport arrangements of sugarcane from the afflicted areas, it is understood that arrangements are being made to construct a siding at Benares Cantonment Station.

ARMED GUARD FOR FORD'S SON

Sequel To Kidnapping Threat From Gangsters

MIAMI BEACH, Mar. 7.

Guards armed with machine-guns protecting Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford as a consequence of threats from two rival groups of Detroit gangsters to kidnap him and hold him at ransom. When the threat was made at Detroit, Edsel hastily organised a fishing trip to Miami.

Guards are the addition to the usual detective squad protecting Ford cottage.—Reuter's Special.

C. D. MOVEMENT IN KASHMIR

26 Muslims Arrested And Leaders Bound Down

JAMMU, Mar. 7.

To-day is the 5th day of the civil disobedience movement launched by the Muslims of Jammu.

So far 26 arrests have been made and some local Muslim leaders have been bound down not to deliver speeches or not to leave the specified areas.

The Muslims are coming out daily in processions. Yesterday a group of nine volunteers headed by their captain Alladitta entered the court of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Jammu and the captain occupied the Magistrate's chair. The volunteers however were soon put under arrest.

Abdulla, the president of All-Jammu-pashmir Muslim Conference, left for Lahore. Before leaving he instructed the volunteers to suspend the movement for to-morrow to honour the auspicious birthday of the heir-apparent to the State and as a token of Muslim loyalty to the person and the throne of His Highness the Maharaja.—United Press

MORE FETTERS FOR PRESS

Bengal Govt. Have Their Way In Council

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

Attempts to prevent what the non-official members characterised as further infringement of the rights and liberties of Indian press was frustrated to-night when the Bengal Council negatived by 61 votes to 17 votes the non-official amendment for deletion of the clause 6 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill empowering the local Government to prohibit the publication in any newspaper, book or document any class of information which tends to create an atmosphere favourable to gaining adherents to terrorist movements.

Mr. S. C. Roychoudhuri, sponsor of the amendment, pointed out that this clause was intended not to fight terrorism but to fight nationalism for only where a free press existed could nationalism flourished.

Mr. N. K. Basu cited the recent instance of the forfeiture of the security deposit of "Basumati" (a vernacular daily) in which even the Advocate-General failed to support the Government's order and the High Court set it aside.

Mr. J. N. Gupta, ex-Divisional Commissioner, asked the Government not to antagonise the press whose co-operation will be essential to create an atmosphere favourable to the successful working of the constitution, especially when a parliamentary form of Government is going to be established in this country.

Replying, the Home Member stated that the real purpose of this clause was for preventing the publication of things which would be calculated to excite youthful minds into joining the terrorists' ranks. He, however, assured the House utmost vigilance about the misuse of this power on the part of any Government subordinate. —United Press.

Armed Guard In Sholapur Mill Area

Police Pickets And Lorry Parades In City

SHOLAPUR, March 7.

There are no signs of improvement in the mill strike situation here. The number of workers that attended the mills to-day showed considerable decrease over the number that attended before the Ranga Panchami Festivals, owing to the strong picketing undertaken by the strikers.

LEADERS' TACTICS.

Various methods have been adopted by the Labour leaders to circumvent the prohibitory orders and one of them held a meeting outside the city area, where he exhorted the mill-hands to continue the strike and bring about an entire dislocation of all the mills in the city.

WORKERS ARRESTED.

Four strikers were arrested yesterday on the charge of causing obstruction in public highways.

ARMED POLICE ON SCENE.

Police precautions have also been taken and police pickets have been placed at all important points in the city. The mill areas are being guarded by armed policemen and police lorries are parading the streets.—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S CABLE TO SUBHAS BOSE

"Collect Funds For Bihar 'Quake Relief"

NIPANI, March 7.

Mahatma Gandhi spent Tuesday at Belgaum, where he addressed a mass meeting in which he collected Rs. 5,000.

Referring to the uses to which all the money would be put, he assured the audience that it would be spent in constructive Harijan work only and account of every pie spent would be kept audited as in banks and would be open to inspection for all those who had contributed and others. He said that Kaka Kalelkar's property in land could be utilised in service of Harijans.

TWO TEMPLES THROWN OPEN.

On leaving Belgaum, Gandhiji passed through Yamakanmardi and Hukerry where he performed the opening ceremony of two temples for Harijans.

CABLE TO SUBHAS BOSE.

In reply to Sjt. Suubhas Bose's telegram from Geneva, Gandhiji has cabled him to collect funds for the Bihar earthquake at Geneva.—A.P.

GOVERNOR FOR MADRAS

No Appointment Made Yet

LONDON, March 7.

It is learned officially that no appointment to the Governorship of Madras is likely to be made in the near future.—Reuter.

(An earlier message stated:—

According to the "Daily Express" the Earl of Dudley has been offered the Governorship of Madras in succession to Sir George Stanley.-

BIG INCREASE IN U. S. PUBLIC DEBT

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Mach 7.

The expenditure of the recovery programme has increased the Public Debt by over 5,000 million dollars in President Roosevelt's first year of office.

Over half the Treasury's cash balance of 4874 million dollars are represented by the profit from the devaluation of the dollar to 59.06 cents.

On Wednesday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,82,800

VICEROY TO TOUR N. BIHAR TO-DAY

Expected To Fly Back To Delhi To-morrow

PATNA, March 7.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Governor of Bihar will be leaving to-morrow on a tour of inspection of the earthquake area in north Bihar returning here the same evening.

His Excellency expected to fly back to Delhi the day after, but there being no proper landing grounds in the district headquarters in north Bihar, His Excelliency will be doing his journey by train and car.—A. P.

ABERDEEN DEAD

LONDON, March 7.

The death has occurred of the Marquis of Aberdeen at the age of 87. He was the holder of many honours and served many important offices including Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly Church, Scotland.—Reuter's Special.

(The Marquess of Aberdeen of the House of Cromar was the Governor-General of Canada (1893-98) and a personal friend of Gladstone. He was Viceroy of Ireland from 1905 to 1915.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Mohomed Sherif Kazi, wonderful Physiognomist will solve your worries, state your futures, marriage, business, job, health in fact anything that may be worrying or interesting you. At Railway Hotel, Churni Road junction.

123. FURNITURE.

An Opportunity! Strong wooden chairs, desks, etc. useful for Offices, Libraries, Clubs and Gymkhanas for sale at very moderate prices. Apply Box No. 2100 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 7th March, 1934.
8066.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy Numbered 49220, on the life of Amritlal Popatlal Oza, Esqr., of Bombay, a Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
Bombay, March 7, 1934.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
2106.

Re: THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To,
The DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debenture Holders, that the Meeting of Debenture-Holders called for Saturday, the 10th of March, 1934, at 12-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, is ADJOURNED for some time for unavoidable reasons.

Another Notice for calling a Meeting of Debenture-Holders will be given in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Debenture Trust of the above Company dated the 1st day of February, 1930.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1934.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Deed of Debenture Trust of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Coy., Limited.
8064.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 149 OF 1934.

Re: SULTANA YACOOB H. LALJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant. A Cinema Actress, residing at Ridge Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: RASHID BANDE-ALI VERSI .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 6th day of March, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1934.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
8062.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 116 of 1934.

(1) PURSHOTTAM LALJI TRICUMJI, (2) KALYANJI LALJI, (3) RANCHHODDAS HARJIVAN, (4) SOONDERDAS THACKERSEY RAJDA, (5) GOCULDAS DHARAMSEY MOPARIA and (6) MOOLJI WALJI CHAPAR, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, respectively residing at Vithalwady, Cavel Street, Cavel Street, Old Hanuman Gully, Borivli and Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay on behalf of themselves and others, who or whose ancestors have contributed to the Fund for the maintenance and upkeep of the Temple known as Shri Damodarji's Haveli at Jam Khambhalia mentioned in the Plaint.. Plaintiffs
versus
GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARJI RANCHHORDLALJI MAHARAJ, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.
To,

ALL persons who or whose ancestors have contributed to the fund for the maintenance and upkeep of the Temple known as Shri Damodarji's Haveli at Jam Khambhalia.

PURSUANT to the Order made by His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 29th day of January, 1934, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that this Suit has been filed by the abovenamed Plaintiffs against the abovenamed defendant on behalf of themselves and all others who or whose ancestors have contributed to the fund for the maintenance and upkeep of the Temple known as Shri Damodarji's Haveli at Jam Khambhalia praying for the following reliefs:

(a) That it may be declared that the funds lying deposited with the Bombay Halai Bhatia Mahajan are the property of the trust mentioned in the Plaint.
(b) That the Plaintiffs or some other fit and proper persons may be appointed trustees of the said trust and that th said Trust funds may be vested in them.
(c) That a Scheme may be framed by and under the directions of this Honourable Court for the administration of the said Trust.
(d) That the Plaintiffs costs of the suit may be ordered to be paid by the Defendant or that the same may be otherwise provided for
(e) That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit is fixed for the 9th day of April, 1934.

Dated this 28th day of February. 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) J. H. MAJUMDAR.

This 28th day of February 1934.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8061

AUCTION SALES

MISTRY & Co.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK IN TRADE AND FURNITURE BELONGING TO MR. S. D. TANDULKER, LATE PROPRIETOR OF MESSRS. B. PATEL & CO.

Under instructions from Mr. D. V. Khanolker and on account and at the risk of the said S. D. Tendulker, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir H. A. Wadia Building, Princess Street, the stock in trade and furniture comprising, Medicines, Provisions, Hospital Appliances, Perfumery, etc., and shop furniture such as show cases, cupboards, dispensing counter, sheives, chair, ceiling fan, etc.

Property on view.

For particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 52 of 1934.

(1) ARCHIBOLD TERENCE SAIGOL, (2) VIVIAN ROY SAIGOL and (3) Miss SHEILA MARJORIE, by their Constituted Attorney, Hakimji Edulji Kumana ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
(1) ISHLEBBE MARIKAR ABDUL HAMID, (2) ISMAIL LEBBE MARIKAR ABDUL RAZAK and (3) ISMAIL LEBBE MARIKAR ABDUL HASSON ..... Defendants.
To,
(1) ISHLEBBE MARIKAR ABDUL HAMID, the 1st Defendant abovenamed
and
(2) ISMAIL LEBBE MARIKAR ABDUL RAZAK, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit in this Hon'ble Court against you and the third Defendant to recover from you the sum of Rs. 1,12,692-8-7, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 1,07,907-7-7 from 1st October, 1933, till Judgment, for costs and interest on Judgment and other reliefs and in the alternative for a decree for the said sum with interest and costs as aforesaid as and by way of damages.

And also take notice that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the 28th day of March, 1934, for hearing and final disposal of this suit. when you are summoned to appear in this Hon'ble Court at 11 o'clock (S.T.) In default of your appearance on the said date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of January, 1934.
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8065.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

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STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Forecast) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURE FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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Tel: "VANUSET."

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Western India Turf Club, Ltd. have decided to REDUCE the BETTING UNIT in the MEMBERS' and FIRST ENCLOSURES from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 5/- with effect from SATURDAY next, March 10th, 1934, 3rd Day of the Spring Meeting, until further notice.

NOTE:—Tickets sold at Single Unit Windows in the Members' and First Enclosures will still be printed Rs. 10/-, and the tickets sold at the Rs. 50/- Special Windows will still be printed Rs. 100/-. Windows for investments in the Second Enclosure in units of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 25/- will still be available.

(By Order of the Committee)
C. C. GULLILAND
Secretary,

Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2570 BALES COTTON: (BERAR; MOGHLAI; KHANDWA; U. P. NO. 1; KHANDESH).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1934, at 2 P.M. at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha No. 112-G of Messrs. Gosso Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Ginyo Maru	6613	23 Feb.	10 Mar.
Teinan Maru	4364	7Mar.	20 Mar.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	29 Mar.
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.

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TO-DAY & THIS WEEK TIME:—5, 7-45, 10-30.
DIGWEER CINETONE'S DEVOTIONAL PRODUCTION
"SAINT TULSIDAS"
(In HINDI)
AT YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE
Majestic Cinema Girgaum

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H.M. VOICE RECORDS OF MR. JOSHI'S SONGS FROM "SAINT TULSIDAS" CAN BE HAD AT ALL AUTHORISED DEALERS OF H.M. VOICE COMPANY.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE CARLTON
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE
the King with 366 wives (the odd one for Leap Year!)
EMIL JANNINGS
As
"THE MERRY MONARCH"
Is the funniest Comedian that ever adorned the talking screen! Everything you want is in it—
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS . . . CHARMING ROMANCE . . . RAVISHING MUSIC . . . SPECTACULAR SETTINGS!!!

ONCE AGAIN
PRABHAT'S POPULAR MARATHI TALKIE
KING OF AYODHYA
Featuring
Mr. TEMBE
and
Shrimati KHOTE
will be shown from Sat. 10th March
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KRISHNA CINEMA
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Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE to Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Havana Maru	9th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Keifuku ,,	22nd ,,	26th ,,
Yoneyama ,,	20th ,,	11th Mar.
Atlas ,,	25th ,,	8th ,,
London ,,	10th Mar.	15th ,,
Shunko ,,	11th ,,	22nd ,,
Argun ,,	25th ,,	8th Apr.

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25 BREEDS
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, March 7.

Hatkhola, Coleborn, Bhawnagar.
Ohmedi, Dyke, Colombo.
California, Smart, Liverpool.
Heinna Maru, Isoda, Kobe.

Bombay, March 7.

DEPARTURES

Rizwani, Leek, Jeddah.
Clan Rose, Mathews, Bhawnagar.

LOADING

Bombay, March 7.

Steamer Jenny Moller for Singapore.
Steamer Caton for Gothenburg.
Steamer C/Simla for Liverpool.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer Yoneyama Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.

DEPARTURES OF PILGRIMS

S.S. Rizwani.—The T M Co's steamer Rizwani sailed yesterday for Jeddah with 267 pilgrims.

S.S. Hatkokhola.—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatkhola arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bhawnagar with ballat.

S.S. Ahamedi.—The T S N Co's steamer Ahamedi arrived in harrived in harbour on Wednesday from Colombo with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

S.S. California.—The Graham T Co's steamer California arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool with a general cargo 53 soiloon and 342 third class passengers and 105 tourists.

S.S. Heinan Maru.—The N Y K steamer Heinan Maru arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Clan Rose.—The J F Co's steamer Clan Rose, sailed yesterday for Bhawnagar with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 7.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London—2 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 5 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings Ltd; 97 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd; 312 bags rapeseed A Govindji; 51 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co.

For Marseilles.—375 bags mustard seed A Govindji.

S.S. Masula for Hull.—2800 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 9632 bags linseed Strauss and Co.

For Dunkirk.—25 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 550 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co.

For Tripoli. — 15 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth—18 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta—17 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Havre.—62 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S.S. California for Liverpool.—14 bales wool raw Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd; 146 bales wool raw M Motilal; 9 bales wool raw G Sobhagmal; 118 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co., 26 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 125 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co., 50 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 45 bags Ajwan seed S M Rajgor and Co; 837 bags groundnuts A M Rajgor and Co; 4000 bags myraballum H Bhagvandas and Co; 1792 bags myraballum R S Tata and Co.

For Glasgow. — 100 drums groundnut oil H V Oomerbhoy; 40 drums groundnut oil A Oomerbhoy; 39 drums castor oil A Hargovandas and Co.

For Montreal.—7 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.

S.S. President Hayes for New York.—280 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co; 495 bags gram karaya S Khekey and Co.

For Marseilles.—280 bags henna leaves S M Rajgor and Co; 240 bags hurmeric S M Rajgor and Co; 124 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.

For Genoa.—100 bags joowar T S Thadani and Sons; 110 bales cotton raw Bruel and Co.

For Volencia—8 cases casings D Abraham and Sons.

For Salonica —27 cases henna powder D Abraham and Sons.

For Marsina.—20 bales cotton yarn A A Diab.

For Alexandretta.—14 bales cotton yarn A A Diab.

S.S. C/o Hongkong for Manchester—50 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co; 188 bales cotton raw S Mavji and Co.

For Liverpool.—250 bales cotton raw B Mahaheshwari.

For Barcelona—150 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa.—1750 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co; 250 bags joowari S M Rajgor and Co; 100 bags chola S M Rajgor and Co; 200 tons iron scrap G Gabriel; 330 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., Ltd., 440 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 112 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

For Piraens.—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 101 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

For Yokohama.—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi.—500 bales cotton bales cotton KtoG.K etaoin h ton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Atlas Maru for Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 304 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 150 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd; 800 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Dairen.—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokaichi.—800 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Yoneyama Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw Bruel and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 400 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Mar. 7.

S.S. Atlas Maru, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya.—1000 cases procelain ware; 205 cases glassware; 340 cases cotton shirting; 120 cases clocks; 28 cases cycle parts.

From Osaka.—85 cases silk yarn; 33 cases paper goods; 65 cases cotton yarn; 300 cases slates 50 cases rubber goods; 50 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 23 cases enamal ware; 125 cases tallow; 1400 sheet glass; 199 cases cotton piecegoods; 60 cases umbrella ware; 50 cases celluloide goods; 30 cases toys; 420 cases cotton shirting; 101 cases canvas shoes; 130 cs. cycle parts; 100 cs. straw boards; 100 cases chemicals; 330 cases wire; 2640 drums paint; 263 cases porcelain ware; 180 cases rayon yarn; 1900 cases glassware; 952 cases brassware.

From Tokyo.—250 cases clocks.

From Kobe.—10 cases camphor, 94 drums dye stuff; 13 cases gramophone; 80 cs. cotton & rayon mixed goods; 100 cases celluloide goods; 90 cases canvas shoes; 40 cases matting; 116 drums coal tar; 50 drums zinc; 20 cases umbrella goods; 560 cases cotton piecegoods; 40 cases nails; 220 cases glassware; 105 cases logs; 700 cases drums paint; 250 cases cotton shirting; 100 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting.

From Yokaichi—64 cases earthenware.

From Moji.—405 bundle brass ware; 100 cases chemicals; 900 cases cement; 1624 cases window glass; 43 cases enamel ware.

From Hongkong.—25 bags cassia; 130 bags sugar candy; 50 cases matting.

From Canton.—40 bales raw silk; 13 cases glassware.

From Shanghai.—50 bales cotton yarn; 373 bags beams.

From Penang—800 bags pearl tepioca; 416 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo—94 cases rubber, 23 cases tea; 2665 bags copra.

A Calcutta message states that 85 cases of dacoity have been reportes from different districts in Bengal during the week ending on February 24, showing an increase of about a hundred per cent on the figures of the previous week. guns having been used in four cases.

NO WASTE OF ENERGY

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FIRST CASE IN BOMBAY

Magistrate Issues Summons To Stop Marriage Of Girl-Child

For the first time in Bombay City the Child Marriage Restraint Act was invoked, since the enactment of that measure.

A girl-child named Meghi Bai, daughter of Bhurji Vashram Gomtibai, Worli, a Hindu Kumbhar and a fitter by occupation, was intended to be bound up in wedlock in Kumbharwada, it is reported, yesterday morning.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, a member of the community, presented an application on Wednesday morning before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum, on behalf of Mr. Rajah Keshav, the complainant, praying for the cancellation of such marriage or to postpone it until orders were passed by the authorities concerned within the meaning of the Section 511 of the I. P.C. and 6 of 329 (attempt at child-marriage and Child-Marriage Restraint Act).

According to the surety-bond ordered by the Magistrate, Valji Narayan and Govind Keshav accepted surety in the sum of Rs. 100 cash.

Later Mr. D. S. Babrekar urged that as the marriage might be proceeded with, without any loss of time, it would be highly desirable that an immediate summons might be served on the parties to appear.

The Magistrate granted a summons.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY

Youth Charged In Thana Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 6.

The sessions trial of a Hindu youth of Wada on charges of cheating, forgery and fradulent execution of a valuable security began yesterday before Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury.

Mr. D. J. Raje, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. M. Karbhari defended the accused.

The prosecution story is that the accused had mortgaged his lands situated at Sapne Road with the complainant for Rs. 1,150 at 12 per cent. per annum. As the amount was swelling, the complainant pressed the accused for payment at the time of Dewali. After adding charges for interest the amount stood at the figure of Rs. 1,700. After some hesitation the accused showed his willingness to sell out his lands for Rs. 1,800, out of which Rs. 1,700 were to go towards the satisfaction of the mortgage deed and Rs. 100 were to be paid in cash to the accused by the complainant for meeting Co-operative Society's dues. Next day the complainant paid Rs. 32 for purchasing a stamped paper.

On November 5 last, the complainant, his son, the accused with another (who has been discharged by the committing Magistrate) met together to make a document. The accused is alleged to have asked the complainant's son to write according to his draft on the mortgage-deed, explaining to the complainant that a sale-deed could not be written unless the mortgage-deed was satisfied.

The complainant believed what the accused stated, and accordingly the complainant's son endodsed the mortgage-deed. A copy of the endorsement was kept by the accused. The second accused then prepared the sale-deed according to the draft he had brought with him. As there were no other persons present the document could not be attested. It was agreed that the document would be attested the next day at Wada and that it would be registered at Bhiwandi thereafter.

After a witness attested the document the accused took thumb impression of the complainant. The accused said that the document would be registered later. About a week later the complainant found that he was duped. A complainant was therefore lodged After recording of evidence, Mr. S. A. Ghatge, the Sub Divisional Magistrate, commmitted the accused to sessions to stand his trial on charges of cheating and forgery.

The complainant and his son were examined yesterday.

Madura.—One pedestrian was killed and two passengers injured as a result of a motor bus accident near Pasumalai on Monday night.—A. P.

Frauleen Iringard Elfriede, a German lady who was converted to Hinduism by the Bombay Arya Samaj a few days ago has assumed a new name, "Indira."

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT

Three Accused Heavily Punished

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, March 7

A sentence of four months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 40 or in default, 15 days' additional imprisonment was passed by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on each of the three accused, Attarsing, Mansing, Sukhdeo Janki and Dhonde Jamun of Kirol, who were charged with conjointly causing grievous hurt with sticks to Yakub Mahomed, a Muslim of Ghatkopar, on September 29 last.

It will be remembered Sahadeo Sankata, one of the six accused, had been acquitted by the Magistrate, and two others formerly discharged.

INCIDENT OF SEPTEMBER 29 LAST

The prosecution story was that the six accused, with sticks in hand, went to Ghatkopar on September 29 last. Attarsing was alleged to have given a blow on the head of Yakub, and five others joined in the attack. About a dozen persons stood at a distance, but did nothing. When the police came on the scene, the accused disappeared. The complainant, who had sustained a fracture, was detained in the hospital

In this case two Municipal councillors of Kurla gave evidence as defence witnesses. Mr. C. N. Kalyankar deposed that Attarsing was present in Kurla at a sacrificial fire on the day of the offence, while Mr. Chandrasen corroborated the plea of alibi.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, observed that the statement of Mr. Chandrasen was quite vague. It would appear that he had come to give evidence as Attarsing had gone to him a week before and told him that he was there near him on that day. Kurla was not far off from Ghatkopar and hence the plea of alibi did not help the defence in any way. The defence evidence did not deserve credence. It was neither conclusive nor convincing. It looked like a "patched up" business. The complainant was severely belaboured. It was merciless beating. Blows were given one after the another by the three accused without caring to know what parts of the body were hit.

The Magistrate, sentencing the three accused and acquitting one as stated above, ordered that out of the fines, if realised, Rs. 30 be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CONVICTED OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE

Youth Leniently Punished

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 7

Benefit of a lenient sentence on the authority of the Bombay High Court rulings cited by Mr. Waman Anant Rege, pleader for the defence, was given yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the additional Sessions Judge of Thana, to Mahadu Balu Bhagat (21), of Kundlaj village in the Karjat taluka, who was committed to the Sessions by the First Class Magistrate of Pen to stand his trial, on a charge of double murder of his young wife Parvati and her paramour, Bhagya, on October 13 last.

At the outset the charge of murder was amended by the public prosecutor Mr. A. V. Chitre to that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in view of the grave and sudden provocation.

Mahadev, on his own plea of guilty, was convicted on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Judge, in passing the sentence, observed that the defence pleader cited two rulings of the Bombay High Court in similar cases; in the one the accused was sentenced to six months and in the other the accused was awarded one year's hard labour. No doubt, said the Judge, in the present case there were various extenuating circumstances. The accused was a young man of 21. Bhagya had been treated by the accused formerly as a family member, but, as he had proved ungrateful and was suspected of illicit intimacy with his wife, was warned and expelled from the house some four or five months prior to the tragedy. The accused, who was provoked by Bhagya, lost his self-control, and killed them. He himself informed the police of what he had done and sat watching by the corpses till the arrival of the police officer. The accused, therefore, ought to be leniently dealt with. His subsequent conduct showed that he was not a man like an ordinary criminal, who would have absconded after committing the deed, added the Judge.

A sentence of 18 months' hard labour, said the Judge, and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six months more would meet the ends of justice in this case in which two human beings had been done to death under sudden and grave provocation.

IRISH SWEEP PROSECUTION

Magistrate Fines Ticket-Seller For Publishing Lottery Proposals

On a charge of publishing the proposals of a lottery, Harsad Roy, proprietor of Harsad Roy and Co. was fined Rs. 30 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Wednesday.

The police seaxed 133 ticket booklets of the Irish Hospital Sweepstake on the Grand National to be run in March 1934; 41 booklets of the Mutual Distribution Club on the Grand National and 442 booklets of the Athlone Syndicate on the Grand National, when the office of the accused at the Central Bank Buildings was raided.

Sergeant N. J. Gibbs of the Bombay C. I.D. for the prosecution, stated that in January last they received information that the accused was acting as a distributor for lottery tickets. The office was raided and the exhibits produced in Court were seized and taken possession of by the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30 and ordered the exhibits produced in Court to be confiscated.

FATALLY STABBED IN BOHRA BAZAR

Quarrel Between Musalmans Leads To Tragedy

A big crowd collected to watch two Muslims coming to grips in Bohra Bazar Street. After a struggle one of them whipped out a knife and stabbed the other and ran away.

The victim of the assault was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died later.

This happened at 8 a.m. on February 18, when Inyat Amirkhan, who was going along Bohra Bazar Street, it is alleged, was stopped by an assistant of a cycle shop named Mohamed Ismail and a quarrel ensued.

After the crime Ismail took to his heels but was later arrested by the Palton Road Police. The victim of the assault, who had a stab wound on the abdomen was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died the next day.

Two witnesses were examined by Inspector Bird, before the City Coroner on Wednesday at the inquest held over the body of Inayat and further hearing was postponed to next Wednesday

"UNDER ORDERS FROM GOD"

Mentally Deranged Muslim Takes Sulphuric Acid

A declaration that he possessed divine powers and could bring to life the dead son of his nephew was made by Gulaum Kader, "an erratic, weak minded and unemployed Muslim," on March 1, who died on Tuesday as a result of his having drunk sulphuric acid "under orders from God."

It appears that for the past few days Gulaum Kader was not mentally sound. He lived with his nephew at Kumbarwada. On March 1, his nephew's son died and the deceased said that he had divine powers and could bring the dead boy back to life. The inmates were frightened and locked him up in a room.

On Monday, the inmates heard a thud coming from the closet and the deceased's nephew found Gulaum Kader lying near the door of the closet and a bottle which had contained sulphuric acid and oil lying near him.

The deceased informed his nephew that he had drunk the contents "under orders from God." The Police were informed and Sergeant Wilkinson of the Maharvavdi Police station took the deceased to the J.J. Hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go.

Gulaum Kader died in his house on Tuesday and the Coroner's Jury who held an inquest on Wednesday returned a verdict of death due to sulphuric and poisoning.

Facilities For Native Students

(From A Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, March 7

As usual this year also, an arrangement regarding boarding and lodging etc., for the outside candidates, wishing to appear at the Bhavnagar centre in the Matriculation examination is made by the help of some philanthropic gentlemen of Bhavnagar. For particulars write to Mr. L. V. Somani, Sanatana Dharma School, Bhavnagar.

"OUTSIDE PURVIEW "OF ACT"

High Court Admits Appeal Against Conviction Of Pleader Under E.P.A.

The revisional application filed by Pursottam Hari Patwardhan, a pleader, against his conviction for alleged disobedience of an order under the Emergency Powers Act was admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court.

The sentence of two years' R.I. and Rs. 5000 fine originally passed on the applicant by the First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar was reduced by the Sessions Judge in appeal to that of imprisonment only, the fine being cancelled as being excessive.

The District Magistrate, acting under section 4 (1) of the E.P. Act, had served an order on the applicant prohibiting him from attending any public meeting of any kind." For having disobeyed this order the applicant was sentenced as above.

It was urged for the applicant in revisional application that the District Magistrate had no jurisdicion to issue a general order entirely restricting the liberty of a subject. The Sessions Judge had conceded that the order prevented the applicant from attending many functions entirely unconnected with any political matter even remotely related to the Emergency Powers Act.

On this view, the Judge ought to have held that the applicant was justified in thinking that the order was outside the purview of the Act.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR DADAR

At an informal meeting held at Dadar of some workers it was resolved to form the National Association for carrying on public activities in the "G" Ward (Dadar) area of the City of Bombay. Accordingly a provisional Committee was appointed to draft a constitution and enrol members. A general meeting of the members of the National Association was held on the 25th ulto. when the Constitution as prepared by the provisional committee was unanimously adopted.

It was also resolved to help the Bihar Relief Fund in all possible ways in collaboration with local institutions formed for the purpose.

The aims and objects of the National Association are:—(1) advancement of Khadi and Swadeshi; (2) to help the removal of untouchability; (3) to promote and further the cause of Labour and tenants, and (4) to carry out any other work, political, social economical, educational, for the uplift of the masses.

Any person, of either sex, not below the age of 18, sympathising with the aim and objects can after paying the annual fee of annas four, be enrolled as a member.

The following Office-bearers have been duly elected:—

President—Mr. T. R. Naravane.

Vice President—Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar.

Jt. Secretaries—Mr. G. S. Kanthi, and Mr. V. B. Modak.

Treasurer—Mr. V. M. Nagwekar.

The Association has decided to support the Rent bill of Mr. Bakhale, now before the Bombay Council.

Ten guns were stolen from various places in the Tipperah State in the course of nine months from April 1933 to January 1934.

Hyderabad, (Deccan).—No fewer than 2,000 deaths occurred as a result of plague in the month of January according to an official communique issued on Tuesday. The number of persons attacked was 2,600.—A. P.

Drive Out DEADLY COLD GERMS

DO YOU realise that when you have a cold *millions* of deadly disease germs are breeding in your nose and throat every hour... poisoning your blood stream... undermining your vitality! Do something, *at once!* Stop the flow of poisonous bacteria through your body. Get *Men-tho-la-tum*, the powerful remedy that quickly clears up colds and catarrh.

Rub *Men-tho-la-tum* on your chest. Apply it to the nostrils. Almost instantly the soreness is relieved, inflammation begins to subside. Draw the healing, germ-killing essences into the lungs with deep breaths. Let the penetrating vapours reach every passage of nose and throat, sweeping out mucus... breaking the grip of poisonous germs. Repeat the treatment frequently. Soon your head is clear, your sense of taste and smell returns, you breathe more easily—you are yourself again.

Men-tho-la-tum is a marvellous balm that attacks poisonous germs *instantly*. It is made of powerful essences, especially prepared to bring quick and lasting relief. But be sure to ask for genuine *Men-tho-la-tum*. You get *more* balm for your money and *nothing else* is so effective.

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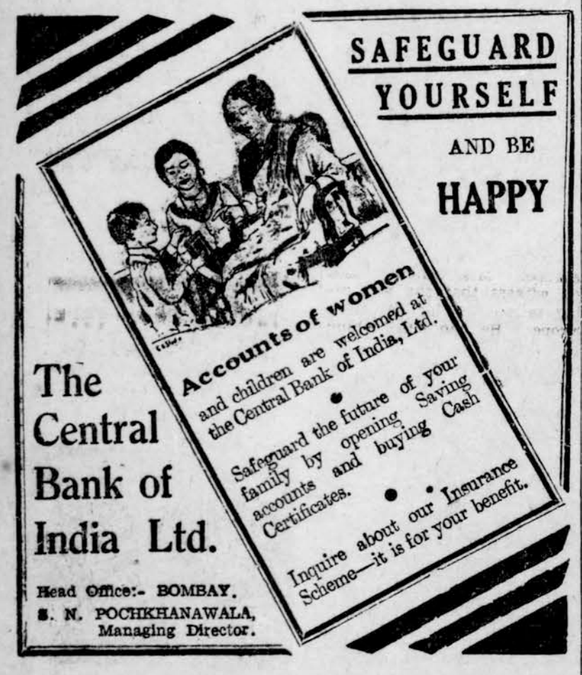
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Appeal To Lancashire To Purchase Distress Cotton And Beat Japan

BOMBAY, Mar. 7.

An appeal to the Lancashire Spinners to come forward, take advantage of the very low prices of Indian cotton and buy a substantial quantity of it, thereby demonstrating practically their desire to buy more Indian cotton, is made by Mr. B. Chunilal Mehta, President of the Bombay Shroff Association, a Director of the East India Cotton Association and a prominent cotton merchant in the course of an interview on the present cotton situation.

JAPANESE TACTICS.

"The Japanese tactics of restrictions," he said, "in allocating freight to non-Japanese shippers has brought about a serious situation in the Bombay cotton market to the great detriment of the Indian cotton growers." Cotton, he pointed out, was being sold at distress prices that is considerably below parity. He did not think even the Government could effectively interfere with the Japanese tactics in this matter.

DEMONSTRATE IN PRACTICE

"At this juncture it is necessary and essential," he continued, "for the Lancashire spinners to come forward and take advantage of the very low prices of Indian cotton by buying a substantial quantity of Indian cotton. Lancashire Spinners are much brought in front now-a-days showing their very keen desire and great efforts to increase the us of Indian cotton. This is the time for them for practical demonstration of that desire by buying a good volume of Indian cotton and that too at a very cheap and advantageous price. Otherwise, the result will be that, when they awaken to buy Indian cotton, they may find that it is dearer in parity and hence they cannot buy."

THEIR ORGANISATION.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta suggested that Lancashire should have their own purchasing organisation such as the Japanese have in the form of three big Japanese Houses namely Toyo Menkwa, Nippon Menkwa and Gosho. One of the important reasons for the ability of Japanese spinners to compete in the world markets, in his opinion was their own well organised and widely extended buying organisation.

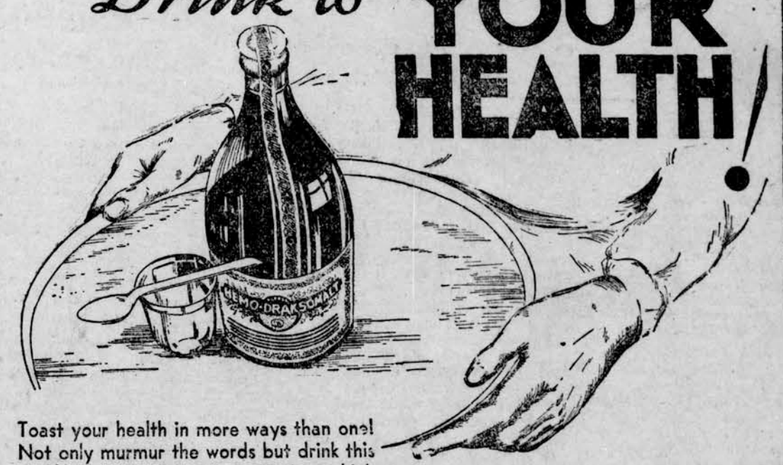
Describing the low level of prices in cotton, Mr. Mehta said that last year, about this time, Liverpool May American was about 4.85, while Bengal quotations in Bombay were Rs. 146.

This year on the contrary the present Liverpool May was 6.25 while Bengal was only Rs. 135.

DISTRESS PRICES.

In conclusion Mr. Mehta said that he desired to draw the attention of the Lancashire Spinners to the cheapness of Indian cotton so that they might take advantage of the present distress prices and buy large socks thereby achieving the triple object namely, of securing cotton supplies at cheap prices, demonstrating their desire to buy more and more Indian cotton and frustrating the Japanese tactics.—A. P.

Drink to YOUR HEALTH!



Toast your health in more ways than one! Not only murmur the words but drink this sparkling, reinvigorating tonic which adds new energy to the system with each sip!

Alembic Hemo-draksomalt has three main ingredients. Hemoglobin, grape-juice and malt. These three NATURAL body builders are present here in their most effective form, combined to give a TRIPLE-ACTION effect everytime you drink Hemo-Draksomalt.

Be sure you ask for

- HEMOGLOBIN are present in their most active state to give the blood red corpuscles. Thus impoverished blood is toned up to healthy richness.
- MALT needs no introduction for its greatness as an agent for building sturdy bodies.
- GRAPE-JUICE adds its pleasant taste to the tonic at the same time gives it a certain attractive tastiness and flavour.

ALEMBIC SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HEMO-DRAKSOMALT

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD. BOMBAY. BARODA.

C. P. MINISTRY NOT YET SAFE

Dead-lock Expected Over Demand Under Excise

NAGPUR, March 6.

The expectation that the Ministers would resign as a result of yesterday's rejection of the entire demand under Miscellaneous (transferred), was belied to-day, when the Legislative Council reassembled at noon and continued normal business without any signs of a revival of the ministerial crisis. It is stated that yesterday's vote is not taken as a vote of no-confidence.

Not Yet Safe.

Lobby talks, however, indicate that the Ministry is not yet entirely safe and a dead-lock is expected to-morrow over the demand under Excise (transferred).

A sum of Rs. 18,13,416 under the head "Land Revenue" was voted after five token cuts had been carried.—A.P.

GOVT. LIFTS BAN

Allows Choithram To Draw From Bank For Relief

KARACHI, Mar. 7.

It is understood that Doctor Choithram, the prominent Sind Congress leader has agreed to contribute to the Viceroys Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 500 lying in his name in one of the local banks for sometime past, on which there has been a ban directing the bank not to allow withdrawal as per recent ordinance rules. The ban has been lifted for the withdrawal of the above sum.—A.P.

CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 7.

The second batch of seven workers, including two ladies, namely, Messrs. Dharmadhikari of Kolhapur, Gyanoba, Ambekar, Ambadas and Mohanlal and Srimati Gargubai Vanjari and Kumari Anusuiya Vanjari, mother and daughter were arrested yesterday evening while going in a pheri in the Etwari Bazar under Section 7 of Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932 read with Section 143 I.P.C. and sentenced to-day. Both the ladies were sentenced to one month simple each. The men were sentenced to six months and three months respectively in two charges, the sentences to run consecutively.

WAR VETERAN REMANDED

Claims To Be Son Of Turkish Ex-Governor, But Has No Place To Go

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Mar. 7.

A man who claims to be the son of an ex-Governor of a Turkish Province has just been remanded to Police custody.

Captain Ahmed Bey, who has seen service in the Great War embarked on a world-tour two or three years back, and arriving in Karachi made his way to Hyderabad.

He got himself admitted into the Osmania General Hospital, and submitted an application to the Government praying for financial assistance to get back to Turkey or for some employment. His request being refused, he declined to leave the Hospital on the ground that he had no place to go to, and has been remanded to custody.—United Press.

MOVE AGAINST DEATH PENALTY

Non-Official Motion Lost In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

The Bengal Legislative Council by 50 votes to 23 rejected this afternoon, a non-official motion for the deletion of a clause in the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill providing enhanced punishment, including death penalty for certain offences under the Explosive Substances Act.—A. P.

SUB-INSPECTOR JAILED & FINED

Convicted Of Theft Of Gold Chain And Extortion

CALCUTTA, March 6.

On a charge of theft of a gold chain in the course of an investigation into a theft case and extortion and wrongful confinement of the owner of the chain, Jahanali Mollah, a sub-inspector of police, was sentenced to-day by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

It was alleged that in the course of an investigation into a theft case, the accused searched the house of the complainant, Haripada Samanta in the village of Ramnagar; took possession of a gold chain of the complainant's wife and confined the complainant for the night and later released him on the receipt of Rs. 70 from a relative of the complainant.—A.P.

Mr. Richard Sickert has been elected a member of the Royal Academy.

"TURANIANS ARE ARYANS"

Prof. Davoud Quotes From Persian Literature To Support His Contention

The degree of Iranian Civilisation gradually reached such a height, that the plundering Turanian tribes were called foreigners and the Iranians were ashamed to call them, by their own honourable name of Aryan, and but for this exception, the Turanians were in truth Aryans and prior to Zarathushtra, the Turanian religion was similar to that of the Iranian, observed Prof. Poure Davoud, in his lecture "The Turanians, an Aryan Race", delivered on Wednesday at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

The Hon. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan presided.

Prof. Davoud quoted from Persian literature in support of his contention that originally the Iranians and the Turanians were Aryans, a section of which settled to a peaceful life and founded the land of Iran while the Turanians continued to lead a life of nomads with frequent raids into the neighbouring lands including Iran.. The Turanians included all non-Iranian tribes, and just as the Greeks used the word "barbarous" with regard to all non-Greeks, the Iranians called all others by the comprehensive term "Turanians". But the speaker could find a section of the Aryans who founded the land of Tur and he had no doubt that they were Aryans. It was incorrect that the Turanians were in any way connected with or were the ancestors of the Turks, who formed a different tribe altogether.

The President in his closing remarks paid tributes to Prof. Davoud of whom Dr. Tagore spoke as a pride to India Persia, and hoped the serics would soon find itself in print for the benefit of the Parsi community.

WRONGLY CONVICTED OF TRESPASS

High Court Quashes Fine Imposed By Magistrate

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, acquitted 24 persons who were fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. Meyer Nissim, Hon. Magistrate, on the charge of wilful trespass.

On November 20 last, some servants of the J. J. Hospital raided certain chawls in the compound and arrested the accused who were sleeping in the rooms of some employees of the Hospital who had invited them. They were handed over to police on the charge of trespass.

CONVICTIONS ILLEGAL.

Their Lordships, in acquitting the accused, observed that the convictions could not stand. In the first place, all the 24 accused ought not to have been tried together, because there was nothing to show a common object on their part in entering the compound.

Another technical flaw dealt with by Their Lordships was that the Magistrate, after recording the evidence on the accused's plea of guilty, had failed to take their statements and record their substand. His only note was "All of them were found sleeping on the veranda or open space." The accused did not consider the fact that they did not commit trespass if they had a satisfactory excuse for entering the compound. It might very well be that they each had a different excuse, some of which might be satisfactory, and some not. But as none of them was questioned about the evidence against them, it was impossible to uphold the conviction.

Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

IRA : REVA SANDAL : JAYANTI CHARMOS : JAMUNA For Toilet

RAKA—The Superfine Shaving Soap.

BENGAL CHEMICAL SOAPS

Are Wonderfully Refreshing and Fragrant,

They Never Vary in Quality and Can Never Be Imitated.

BENGAL CHEMICAL — CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents.—Orient Drug Agency.

COME TO PIRWARI

(Bombay's Beautiful Lido)

Luxury Launch "LAKSHMI" will leave Gateway of India (Apollo Bunder) at 3-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 10th March, 1934, and return at 9 p.m.

Fare per person Rs. 1-8-0. Children under 12 0-12-0
EXCELLENT for bathing. IDEAL for PICNICKING.

ATTRACTIVE FOR RAMBLING

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

NOTE:—Sunday Harbour Cruise as usual from Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL GAZETTED

To Try Surendranath And Three Others

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" announces the constitution of a Special Tribunal, consisting of Mr. T. N. Basu, Additional District Judge, Backergarj, Mr. P. B. Banerjee, District Judge, Faridpore and Mr. A. F. Mohidin Ali, Deputy Magistrate, Jessore, for trying Surendranath Sarkhel and three others for their alleged activities in furtherance of the terrorist movement.

It is alleged that these four persons were arrested, while proceeding in boats, armed with guns, swords and bombs, to commit dacoity in a village under the jurisdiction of the Gauranad Police Station, Backer Ganj District.—United Press.

Nine persons including the nephew of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, who were charged under section 7 of the Cr. Amendment Act of 1932, read with section 143 of the I. P. C. were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Vad 7, 1990
Muslim—Zilkad 21, 1352
Parsi—Mehr 3, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 55m.
Sunset—6h. 47m.
Hightide—3-42, 17-19.
Lowtide—10-21, 22-55.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Wilson Philological University Lecture on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building, (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 9.

Bombay Legislative Council 10 a.m.
Wilson Philological University Lectures on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building, (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 10

Bombay Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S. S. "Rawalpindi", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Wilson Philological University Lectures on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—

NOTICE.

This is to inform the General Public that the Power of Attorney dated the 14th December 1933 given by me to my late servant Mr. Bhavanishankar Jadavji Joshi is cancelled. Anybody dealing with the said Bhavanishankar or paying him money on my behalf hereafter, will be doing so at his risk.

GIGA DAMODAR LAKHANI
8|3|34.
Bombay.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
TYPICAL ENGLISH DRAMA OF A GENTLEMAN RAFFLES WHO LAUGHS AT THE POLICE OF A WHOLE CONTINENT, BUT FALLS FOR A WOMAN'S CHARMS!
"THE SOLITAIRE MAN"
WITH AN ENGLISH CAST
LIONEL ATWILL
(The Scotland Yard Nemesis)
ELIZABETH ALLAN
(The Silken Lure)
HERBERT MARSHALL
(The Solitaire Man)
NEXT SATURDAY
Sidney Howard's Celebrated Drama of a Woman who Shows a Man the Road Back to Honour with two Great Stars
MARIE DRESSLER
LIONEL BARRYMORE
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
HER SWEETHEART
(CHRISTOPHER BEAN)
Book Now. Phone 22323 Plans Open

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Star of "TIGER SHARK"
EDW. G. ROBINSON
In Warner Bros. First National
KNOCKOUT COMEDY HIT
"THE LITTLE GIANT"
A Picture Extolled By The
LONDON PRESS
Also Pictorial Record of the
MAYOR'S GARDEN PARTY
NEXT SATURDAY
RADIO'S RHYTHMIC RIOT
MELODY CRUISE
Starring
CHARLES RUGGLES
GRETA NISSEN
—AND—
40—FORTY—40
MADDENING MAIDENS ON A MAIDEN CRUISE
Book Now & Avoid The Rush

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE.—"On Sunday Afternoon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Only Yesterday." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL.—"The Solitaire Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"The Little Giant." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON.—"The Merry Monarch" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Trouble." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan." Time as usual.
ROXY—"The Sign of 4." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Navchetan." Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Cuckoos." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata." Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin. 12 noon. Indian music. 12-30 p.m. European music. 1 p.m. Market opening rates and close down.
5-30 p.m. Time Signal. Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. "Moments Musical" by Richard Meredith. 6-40 p.m. Military Band Concert. (Columbia records). 8 p.m Market prices.—Interval. 8-45 p.m. News, weather and market rates. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-30 p.m. Hirabai Barodekar in light Indian music. Close down 11 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Looking Backwards, a broadcast review of the past month.
9 p.m. Dance music (gramophone records).
9-20 p.m. My Work in Australia, a conversation with Mr. Leigh Falkiner, as Australian sheep-breeder.
9-35 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin
10-45 p.m. Dance music
11 p.m. Settled out of Court, by A J Alan.

LECTURES ON SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmivala will deliver a series of four lectures in Gujarati on spiritualism and the light thrown by it on the Parsi ceremonies for the dead at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 12th, Wednesday the 14th, Friday the 16th and Saturday the 17th March.

3 ARTS CIRCLE.

A special meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Aiwane Rif at when a programme of "Health-Giving Recreations Vs. Hospitals will be launched forth.

Among the speakers will be Atiya Begum, Da. Miss Mistry, Countess Crassi, A. H. Baakza, Drs. Gadgil and Welkar, and Mr Mohanlal Desai. Mr. Gilbert Lodge the Guest of Honour will be in Chair.

LATE BISHOP LEADBEATER.

A Special General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Theosophical Federation (all the Lodges) will be held in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Friday, the 9th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of expressing a deep sense of sorrow at the sudden passing away on March 1st of the Rt. Rev. C. W. Leadbeater, a great occultist and one of the great co-workers of the late President, Dr. Annie Besant.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED

On a charge of criminal breach of trust, one Kulu Kasam Sawan a motor driver was put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum, on Wednesday and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 350 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a period of 5 months.

"THE CYCLE OF SPRING."

The children of the "Pupils Own School," will stage the "Cycle of Spring" a Gujarati adoptation of Tagore's play of the same name at the Opera House on Saturday, the 10th instant at 6 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received two writing pads from Sarabhai and Co., Agents, Daimon batteries and bulbs.

"Rang Panchmi" Passes Of Peacefully

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, March 7.

The communal tension, which threatened to develop into a clash between Hindus and Muslims in Kalyan, has considerably eased and the danger has been passed with the conclusion of the Rang Panchmi celebrations to-day. The daily evening 'bhajan' during Rang Panchmi in the temple facing mosque was the bone of contention and the same old question of Music before Mosque was raised.

To-day the 'bhajan' started as usual to the accompaniment of cymbals etc., but was stopped at intervals in order not to disturb the Muslim offering 'namaz' in the Mosque. And everything went on peacefully. The police, however, detained 11 persons as a precautionary measures.

The D. S. P. and Sub-Divisional Magistrates, who were here, left for Thana at about 10 p.m. and half the armed police requisitioned will be sent back to Thana to-morrow morning, while the other half, it is understood, will be stationed here to guard the temple for the next three or four days more.

STRIKERS' PROCESSION

Workers Of Tardeo Mill Come Out Against Wage-Cut

A procession of 1,200 workers which passed through various parts of the city attracted considerable attention on Wednesday.

The processionists belonged to the Surya Mill situate at Tardeo who are on strike as a protest against the wage cut by the management.

The strike started on Monday when 400 weavers of the Weaving Department struck work as, it was alleged, their wages were reduced. The other departments however, kept on working, but the management found that without the weaving department, to continue the other departments was of no use. They therefore closed the mill and posted a notice to pay off the workmen on the 8th (Thursday).

The workmen met near the mill compound on Wednesday morning and then went in a procession led by Messrs. Mirajkar, Joglekar, Randive and Deshpande.

The procession wended its way from Tardeo, to Bellasis Road, Lamington Road, and Madanpura. From Madanpura it went to the Hindustan mill where the workmen of that mill too are on strike for the last three months. A meeting of the workmen of the two mills was held at Madanpura, where the strikers were exhorted to hold on till their demands were granted.

PHOENIX MILLS STRIKE

Negotiations Fail

(From A Correspondent).

The Phoenix Mills strike still continues. Vigorous picketing is being carried on by the volunteers of the G.K.U. Daily meetings are held of the strikers and addressed by Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Abdul Majid, Nimkar, Karnik, Kankule, Nerkar, Tanu Bua Babu Rama, Pawaskar and others.

The representatives of the G.K.U and the Strike Committee of this particular Mill, opened negotiations with the management. As the owners are not ready to restore the indirect cuts and the cut effected in the dear food allowance, the negotiations failed. It should be understood that they have already effected a cut of 25 p.c. in the allowance and have recently put up a notice for a further reduction of 25 p.c. from March 15. The only concession that the management made was to postpone the period to the 1st of April to bring into effect the latter cut.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Wednesday evening to consider the owners' reply. It was unanimously decided at the meeting to continue the strike till the demands are granted. Otherwise the strikers have decided to carry on propaganda for the General Strike throughout the mill area.

THE SWASTIK MILLS STRIKE.

The workers of the Swastik Mills at Ferguson Road have gone on strike since Tuesday. A meeting of the strikers was held on Wednesday morning and was addressed by the G.K.U. leaders. A Strike Committee was formed and it was decided that the General Secretary of the G.K.U. should forward their six demands to the owners.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS.

A propaganda meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Naigaon and on Wednesday evening on the Ferguson Road. The G.K.U.'s leaders laid stress on the importance of unity in the working class ranks with a view to bring about the General Strike. They also stressed on the necessity of strengthening the G.K.U.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

There will be a meeting of the strikers of the Phoenix Mills to-day in the morning and there will be a propaganda meeting under the auspicious of the G.K.U. in the evening.

MODAK AS CITY ENGINEER

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday approved the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner to appoint Mr. N. V. Modak as City Engineer in place of Mr. T. K. Roddan, who is going on leave from the 1st of April prior to retirement.

Mr. Modak's place will be filled up by Mr. E. A. Nadirshah, the Assistant Engineer, while the post of the Works Engineer held by Mr. Nadirshah will be held in abeyance and finally abolished on Mr. Nadirshah's permanent appointment as Deputy City Engineer.

SONG AND DANCE

Sunalini Devi At The Royal Opera House

At the Royal Opera House on Saturday (10th at 9-30 p.m.) and Sunday (11th at 6-30 p.m.) Sunalini Devi is to make her appearance in a programme of "Song and Dance". This programme, which is meant to be educative as well as entertaining—while it is quite unassuming as the title itself would indicate—includes a number of varied and interesting items representing classical as well as "renaissance" art in India.

With the rich variety of background that belongs to India, and the multitude of cultural growths that one has to cope with in modern Indian life, it is but natural that stage art should try more and more to divest itself with overburdening complications in the form of theme or plot in

Shrimati Sunalini Devi, the talented sister of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, will make her first appearance as a danseuse at the Royal Opera House next Saturday (10th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. and again on Sunday (11th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in aid of the "Chronicle-Setinel-Samachar" Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, half of the proceeds going to the fund.

order to express itself in its purest and best form.

Rhythm, melody, attitude—these words sum up the essence of the highest class of stage art, and the "classical" dances of Sunalini Devi contain these elements to make them strangely beautiful, while they are human and simple. Her pupils,—including her youngest disciple, Ragini, who is a girl of three years and a half have all imbibed the same spirit in the Folk Dances. While the "Ghazals" or lyric songs in the programme represent the art where melody dominates rhythm, there are items in the entertainment which would attract by its technique of the 'Tal.' Some 'Bhajans' or songs of worship selected from the original Bengali of Rabindranath Tagore help to round off and wind up the well-selected items.

It is to be anticipated that the art loving public in Bombay will avail themselves of this opportunity that is presenting itself of not only enjoying Indian art, but also of indirectly helping distressed Bihar, for the talented artiste has very generously decided to give half the proceeds to the Three Papers' Earthquake Relief Fund.

Rates of admission are: Rs. 10, 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2. Booking and plans at the Theatre.

UNTOUCHABLES & DEPRESSED CLASSES

New Bill To Amend City Of Bombay Municipal Act.

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 called the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1934 is published.

In the course of the statement of its objects and reasons it is mentioned:—

The Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee appointed by Government in 1928 recommended that the term "untouchables" is offensive and that the classes so described should he eafter be designated as "Depressed Classes" and consequently in order to avoid confusion the term "Depressed Classes" used in Schedule A to the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1924, should be alte ed to "Backward", and the Backward Classes, therein named, should be renamed "Intermediate Classes". Government having accepted these recommendations decided that the revised nomenclatu e should be adopted for all purposes including representation on public bodies.

Bill No. III of 1934 proposes to amend sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Bombay P imary Education Act, 1923, and the Explanation thereto by substituting the words "Intermediate" and "Backward" for the words "Backward" and "Depressed", respectively. Under the Explanation to sub-section (1) of section 39 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, "backward classes" and "depressed classes" mean the backward classes and depressed classes respectively as defined for the time being by Government in Rules made under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. After Bill No. III of 1934 is passed into law, the expressions "backward classes" and "depressed classes" will be replaced in the rules made under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, by the expressions "intermediate classes" and "backward classes" respectively.

This Bill therefore introduces the revised nomenclature in section 39 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

"FREE PRESS" DEFAMATION CASE

Prosecution Counsel Concludes Arguments

That Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas should also have figured as an accused along with Mr. S. Sadanand and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni in the "Free Press" Defamation Case, in which Maulana Shaukat Ali is the complainant, was the statement made by Mr. Hassan, Counsel for the Prosecution, in winding up his arguments on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khadalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

Commenting on the evidence of Sir Purshottamdas, Counsel said, that the statement made by him that the second item on the Agenda of the Conciliation Committee meeting had already been taken up was incorrect, as the President of that meeting had deposed in his evidence that the second item had not been taken up, when the complainant walked into the Committee room. He said, that if Sir Purshottamdas had not made any reference to this article at the meeting, this case would never have been filed and all this trouble would have been avoided.

POINT AT ISSUE.

Referring to the evidence tendered in support of the defence contention relative to the third charge, Mr. Syed Hassan said the point at issue was whether the words attributed to the complainant had actually been uttered by him. It did not matter Counsel said, whether the complainant is believed to have said "damn your Peace" or "damn your Peace Committee", but what actually mattered was whether the words had been used by the complainant at all, and if it had been uttered, what were the actual words.

In this connection, Counsel drew the attention of the Court to the fact that in the communique issued by the Citizens' Conciliation Committee, there was nothing to show that the complainant had used any words of the nature imputed in the offending article published in the "Free Press Journal" He asked the Court to place more reliance on the Official communique than in the evidence of the numerous witnesses who had come forward to testify to the incident at the Peace Committee meeting, as it was not possible for them to give an accurate account of the details of an incident that had occurred over 18 months ago.

The Magistrate interposed and said that a communique does not contain all the material points.

MAGISTRATE RESERVES ORDERS.

Mr. Hassan then arguing further said that had it not been for the reference made to the report which appeared in the "Free Press Bulletin" by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, all this trouble might have been avoided, and as a matter of fact, the case would not have probably filed. Sir Purshottamdas should have been, said Mr. Hassan prosecuted along with the accused for having disseminated the news.

Concluding, Counsel stated that the Court should take into consideration the conduct of the accused during the trial and pressed for a deterrent sentence.

The Magistrate reserved passing orders.

Mr. Syed Hassan with Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, Advocate appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. A. R. Gadkari Advocates, defended the accused.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Shanghai, China and Japan per S.S. "Attas Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on (Thursday) the 8th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Hayes" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on (Friday) the 9th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

"MRS. GULBAI'S ANXIETY TO PAY HER CHILD'S CREDITORS"

Letters Regarding Demand Of Interest And Loan Put In As Exhibits In Petits' Case

"Phirozesha is Mrs. Gulbai Petit's youngest 'child' of whom she was fond and was an indulgent parent to him. She paid several creditors of Phirozesha, while he had been in Europe and no pronote for the monies paid on his behalf was taken from him. Mrs. Gulbai Petit obtained a pronote for the one lakh of rupees that was given to her son Mr. Jehangir Petit and a suit was filed later against him by her, for the recovery of that amount."

The above was deposed to by Mr. K. H. Colah in the course of cross-examination at the resumed hearing of the case before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Phirozesha Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of property with a view to deprive the creditors, at the instance of Mr. Grey, Manager of the Bank of India.

Answering to Mr. Velinkar at the outset, the witness stated that he had no personal knowledge of Mrs. Dinbai pressing for security from Mrs. Gulbai for the monies that she owed her.

LOAN FOR COTTON BUSINESS?

Cross-examined by Mr. Lam, Counsel for the third accused, the witness stated on 13-8-28 he received instructions from the first accused to raise a loan from the Central Bank of India as she stated the money was urgently needed for payment in connection with the third accused's cotton business. The witness had no time to investigate the title of Phirozesha to the two properties nor did he ascertain the value of the two properties and hence did not know if the value of the two properties was sufficient to satisfy an advance of one and a half lakhs. The third accused offered the two properties as securities and the first accused took them for what they were worth.

"INDULGENT PARENT."

Continuing witness stated that Phirozesha was the youngest child Mrs. Gulbai. Witness had always noticed that Bai Gulbai was fond of him. She was also a very indulgent parent. Sometime after 13-8-1928, Phirozesha left for Europe. Mrs. Gulbai used to tell witness that she was remitting money for his expenses in Europe. He had left behind several creditors in India. Witness was asked by Mrs. Gulbai to settle with Phirozesha's creditors and gave funds for that purpose. The creditors claim was about four lakhs and about 2 to 2-1|2 lakhs were paid by the witness's firm to the creditors. (Witness informed the Court that he would lookup the papers and reveal as to how much exactly had been paid out). Witness could not tell if a pronote was taken by Gulbai from Phirozesha although he had advised her to take one. She did not inform the witness that she had taken a pronote from her son. If such a pronote had not been taken from Phirozesha, Gulbai's claim would be time bar now, unless an acknowledgement was taken from him subsequently.

PHIROZESHA AND HIS CREDITORS.

Replying Mr. Lam, witness further stated that Mrs. Gulbai was anxious to relieve Phirozesha of his creditors. Witness had never been asked by Mrs. Gulbai to demand the above amounts from Phirozesha. Witness stated that he was instructed by Mrs. Gulbai to demand from her son Mr. Jehangir Petit the interest, then the principal of one lakh that had been paid to him from the amount received from the Provident Investment Co. When he received the one lakh of rupees, witness believed that Mr. Jhangir passed a pronote in favour of Mrs. Gulbai.

At this stage, several letters, the correspondence between Mrs. Gulbai and witness on the one hand and the witness and Mr. Jehangir Petit on the other regarding the demand of interest and loan of Rs. 1 lakh given to Jehangir were put in as exhibits.

SUIT AGAINST HER SON.

Continuing witness stated that shortly after 20-1-30, Mrs. Gulbai filed a suit against her son Mr. Jehangir Petit in respect of the one lakh loan through her new solicitors.

The third accused's interest in Kansara Chawl, according to the witness, was first mortgaged to the Provident Investment Co. for Rs. 2,35,000 and the Chateau Petit was mortgaged to the same Company for Rs. 75,000. In October 1928, it was agreed to sell the third accused's interest in the Kansara Chawl to Dr. Barucha for Rs. 2,90,000. The difference in the ordinary course would have gone to Mrs. Gulbai. This was not taken by Mrs. Gulbai as she agreed to the Provident Investment Co., taking over the amount as part satisfaction of the amount due to them on the Chateau Petit.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and further hearing was postponed to March 14.

Mr. Cardon Nosd instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India while Messrs. S. G. Velinker, Chotubhai Vakil and Lam defended the accused.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TALKS

Japanese Consult Reticent On Breakdown

BOMBAY, March 7.

The Japanese Consul in Bombay was inclined to be reticent in his comments on the reported breakdown of Anglo-Japanese textile negotiations but added that it was a matter for considerable satisfaction that the Indo-Japanese agreement would not be effected by the rupture.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1934

ABOLISH TOWN DUTY

The debate in the Legislative Council on the urgent need for abolishing the town duty on raw cotton faithfully reflects the opinion on the subject, among Bombay businessmen. It may be noted that the cut-motion that raised the debate, was moved by an Englishman, a nominated member, and was passed without a division despite Government's opposition and their appeal for its withdrawal. The duty was levied several years ago with the principal object of building chawls for industrial workers, and it was only with the object of promoting that scheme in the interests of the textile industry that the industry agreed to an import which otherwise was admitted by all to be a blow to it. At present, however, several of the newly-built chawls are, more or less, vacant, and the workmen's real difficulty is not so much that of finding housing accommodation as of finding the means to buy the available accommodation. In these circumstances the continuance of an admitted burden on an industry, already hit hard in a variety of ways, is a blow to the workmen too.

Abolish The Duty

It is clear, therefore, that the duty must be, at once, wholly abolished or considerably reduced. With regard to the latter alternative, it is suggested by some that the duty should be retained only on the cotton consumed by the Bombay mills. But this would give no relief to an industry, which needs it sorely. The Bombay Millowners' Association rightly objects to the proposal as "it would be grossly unfair to the local industry, which is already severely handicapped vis-a-vis its foreign competitors." Only, the Association ought to have realised its handicap also while promising illegitimate concessions to Lancashire against the entire Indian industry. Another proposal by way of reducing the duty is to levy it only on exported cotton. But that would be a blow to the cotton cultivators, who are already on the brink of ruin owing to depression, and Government's ruinous exchange policy. It would also further divert the cotton trade from Bombay to the Kathiawar ports. There is, therefore, no other way out of the difficulty than to abolish the duty altogether.

Reasonable Proposition

The Government of Bombay seem to have fairly reconciled themselves to this position, as it is hardly to their interests to look on passively while the City's trade is being diverted to ports outside British India. The same can be said of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which is entitled to three-sevenths of the proceeds of the duty. But the Corporation's powers and capacity for taxation are far more limited than those of the Government. That body, therefore, has naturally, come to the decision that it is prepared to forego its share of the tax-proceeds only, if it receives adequate compensation in the shape either of a subvention or an alternative source of revenue. That is a reasonable proposition, and the Corporation's claim to compensation is irrespective of the Bombay Government's getting a subvention from the Central Government. However, the Bombay Government's duty to safeguard, on the one hand, the City's trade, and on the other, to compensate the Corporation strengthens their own claim to adequate relief from the Government of India's revenue. It is to be hoped that the talks now going on at Delhi, between the Governor of Bombay and the Government of India on this subject will end in a settlement, satisfactory to all the parties concerned. In this connection it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the diversion of trade to other ports cannot be prevented by mere abolition of the town duty unless the Port Trust and the Railways co-operate by reducing their charges.

The Reckoning

The Indian Army policy was the subject of some warm discussion during the last few days both in the Ltgislative Assembly and the House of Commons. The discussion has raised several important issues, though they are not wholly new. But for the present we shall confine ourselves to a vital question that arose in the debate in the Commons on the estimate of £1500,000 as Imperial contribution to military expenditure in India in accordance with the Capitation Tribunal's recommendations. The grant, which was agreed to by an overwhelming majority, is naturally an admission, in the words of Lord Wolmer, that "we are taking one and half million yearly too much from India." It follows most logically that, to quote Lord Wolmer again, India "would certainly eventually claim the arrears." India is entitled to a much higher contribution than that fixed by the Tribunal and she has already claimed the arrears through the Indian National Congress whatever attitude the present Legislature may take upon the claim. If India's past debits are to be safeguarded, so should be her credits. Sir Samuel Hoare tried to dismiss the question lightly by remarking that "there was no question of making the (Capitation Tribunal's) award retrospective." But if India's claim to the Capitation charges is just now, it was just before. And it is not justice or fairness for Britain to evade her obligation to India. In any case neither the tribunal's one-sided decision nor that of Sir Samuel is to be the last word on the subject. Mr. Churchill regarded the grant as "only the first drop of the thunderstorm." In plainer language it is the beginning of the reckoning.

"Services" And Sacrifice

It is gratifying to note that Government have decided not to restore for another year cuts introduced in the pay of the Services in India. But what is of more particular significance to this country is the "greatest regret" of the British Government on being obliged to postpone fulfilment of their "earnest desire, namely, the restoration of the full pay." They talked in the Commons sympathetically of cost of living and economic depression and gratefully of the "sacrifices" undergone by the Services. It does not occur to them that economic depression has made the life of a notoriously poor country almost intolerable. It does not occur to them that, added to the economic depression, the manipulation of the ratio has plunged an impoverished peasantry into the despair of starvation. And it does not occur to them that the salaries which such a poor country has to pay are so high that, even if cut down permanently by 50 and not 5 per cent., they would yet be the envy of the Services in the richest countries of the world. In the circumstances, sympathy for and tributes to "sacrifices" on the part of "Services in India" are a piece of cynical and revolting antipathy towards the actual condition of the country.

THE CASE OF EXILED GERMAN DOCTORS

A Reply To Agitation Of Vested Interests

(By "VIATOR".)

Dr. S. K. Vaidya must permit me to congratulate him for what I have no hesitation in regarding as the most effective vindiction of professional honour. What he says in his short but effective reply to Dr. K. K. Dadachanji assumes undoubtedly the significance of considered opinion of every decent-minded member of the profession.

A Historical Tragedy.

Dr. Vaidya's plea, namely, that the German doctors of Jewish extraction should not be subjected to any wrong-headed discrimination and that we should not betray our heritage in civilisation by succumbing to base and mercenary considerations is worthy of the descendants of the Hindu Rajahs of Sanjan and Calicut.

ABC of Logic.

I will restrict the scope of this article within the limits of the issue raised by Dr. Dadachanji. This issue, it need hardly be emphasised, is a false one because the principle of his Swadeshism or reciprocal treatment scarcely touches the case of the victims of German Fascism—a class of people who are disowned and driven away by the only agency of governmental authority they could invoke. In other words, it is perfectly ridiculous to hold the German exiles responsible for the actions or policy of a Government which begins by treating them as aliens, criminals and pariahs of the worst order. One has only to read the pro-Nazi German newspapers and the public utterances of men like Hitler, Goering and Goebbels to experience the intensity of the insane race hysteric.

A Mental Casualty.

I have no doubt the doctors in this city are intelligent enough to grasp the elementary logic of this simple situation before they act up to Dr. Dadachanji's quixotic call to arms against an imaginary enemy. Personally, I do not seriously believe that the European doctors who have had a decent standard of living would be tempted to come down to our poor country. The scare started by Dr. Dadachanji is, one feels, of the same order as the romantic scare of terrific world-war that the doctor started some years ago and in which the choice was left to us between a horrible extinction and the doctor's valuable prescription of going khaki on a mass scale. One is sorry the scare was gassed and blown to bits by the development of European armaments and the doctor lost his King Charle's head.

Professional Etiquette.

One has looked all about one in vain for our medical Demosthenes' (or perhaps demosthenesised medical men) who usually storm the political platform and, well, slash English idiom in their oratorial violence, to raise their chivalrous voice against the crusade that has been carried on against reason, science, erudition, civilization itself, in Germany. How can these well-bred professional men permit a breach of their sacred code of etiquette and allow their Jewish confreres to be run down by a colleague of theirs? Dr. Vaidya clears up the point. The silence, however, of these high-soulied gentlemen makes one really blush. And is it not a fact that the drive against the Jews is part of the much more terrible drive against the basic ideas and achievements of civilisaton, of science itself—a drive that horrifies civilised Europe to-day.

Culture As Crime.

Some of our doctors who profess with pride their associations with German universities ought to be familiar with names of scientists and doctors like Felix Boenheim of the Hufeland Hospital in Berlin, Max Hodenn, Herman Duncker, Prof. Scheller of Breslau, Dr. Asch of Barin, Dr. Wohlegmrth of Hamburg, James Franck, the Nobel Prize Winner, Prof. Born, Fitz Hober, Nobel Prize Winner in chemistry. Some of these scientific men command world fame and to-day they share the fate of martyrdom; undergoing every description of physical and mental torture. What have they done to deserve this fate? Why they were born Jews and some were suspected of that horrible offence in Nazi criminology, culture, enlightened and pacific outlook, love for their fellow-men, "un-German researches" in science.

A Nazi Compliment.

I remember, Herr Hermann Hirschfeld who founded his well-

(Continued on page 8)

KURSONDAS MULJEE

The Great Social Reformer Who Waged An Epoch-Making Fight

(By LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIR SEE).

There is precious little difference between man and man, says William James, but what little there is is precious and of tremendous importance. While other men talked he acted; while they slept, he worked.

If we are to understand the late Mr. Kursondas Muljee (1832 to 1871) and his life, we have to take note of that precious little which differentiated him from the "milieu" in which he had to work to arrest the progress of putridity and prevent decomposition and restore the sinking vitality of the social structure. Mr. Kursondas was born in 1832 in Valabhachariya Sect.

THE MILIEU

The "Bombay Samacher" (21st December 1859) writing under the caption "True Reform" said:—"We have (felt) much pleasure in learning and feel joy in announcing that several persons of the Hindu community have resolved to be free from the bondage of their religious preceptors, and in order to adopt a proper course for the purpose of preventing injuries occasioned to their characters and various interests by such bondage they have come to an agreement. It is as follows:—Many of the reputable and sensible people of Bhatia caste held a special meeting among themselves and after having consulted together agreed as follows:—"The authority which their Maharajas exercise over them is often improper and injurious and thereby their money is unnecessarily wasted and injury is occasioned to their reputation for intelligence and blemish is attached to the honour of their families." These people have consequently determined that Hindus should as far as possible avoid taking the opinions of the Maharajas in any matter and should not allow females after they come of age to go to the Maharajas' mansions to perform their devotions. It is quite needless for us to say that unless they break down the present authorities of their Maharajas they will afterwards repent, even more with regard to what they greatly suffer in respect of money, manners and honor of their families."

Having given an idea of the "milieu" in which Mr. Kursondas had to work we will now enter on the Maharaja Libel Case, the "cause celebre" of the age.

In 1855 there were disputes between the Gujrati Brahamins and Vallabhi Maharajas. The Gujrati Brahmins decided to celebrate Chapanbhog as an offering to Shiva and raised subscription for that purpose. Vallabhi Maharajas thinking that Brahmins were getting too strong for them raised objecion that what was dedicated to Shiva could not be partaken by "Bhaktas" according to Hindu Shastras, their real object being to obtain supremacy over Brahmins who were their competitors and who supported themselves by gifts from their votaries, chief amongst them being Vaishnavas and particularly the Bhatias. To turn the tables on them Pusti Maharajas urged upon their "Bhaktas" that the Brahmins as they have partaken of "Prasad or Bhog" dedicated to Shiva, had polluted themselves and were unworthy of their support and patronage.

DISAFFECTION AMONG BHATIAS

For a considerable time previous to this there was disaffection amongst Vaishnavas on account of practices of Maharajas, and they thought that disputes between the Brahmins and Maharajas was favourable time for them for obtaining relief from their sufferings and they were also displeased at the money extracting Maharajas and their interference in matters private, viz. their caste, family and even commercial disputes. Maharajas bought off Vaishnavas on the promise to redress their grievances on condition that they in exchange should not support the Brahmins.

It was at this period, an opportunity having being offered by these disputes, that the "Satya Prekash" a weekly was first started. It was edited by Mr. Kursondas Muljee and its object was to attack the practices of the Maharajas in the name of religion and to advocate social, educational and religious reforms. Owing to excited state of public opinion the weekly obtained wide circulation. Now the school master was abroad.

Whilst thus the fortunes of Maharajas were low, another incident happened which lowered their prestige. Maharajas conceived that their dignity was lowered and their persons polluted by attending Courts of Justice. At this time the Supreme Court of Bombay refused to exempt Shri Jhivanjee Maharaj from attendance in an action brought by him against Ramdayal Motiram. He made an affidavit usual, in such a case, in which among other things he stated that "if I did so attend, I should subject myself to the liability of being deposed from my office and offering; that he was willing and ready to be examined at his own house and at his own cost. The application was turned down and as the proverb is that Maharajas thus "got it in the eye."

To resume owing to circumstances referred to above, and the excited state of public feelings, the doctrines, worship, power and influence, of Maharajas be-

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NAVAL ARMAMENT.

The British Naval Estimates show that the National Government has decided to hasten and make up for "lost time." The signs are unmistakable. The armament race is on, one of the participants being the initiator of disarmament proposals for Europe. The estimates contain an increase of a million pounds in the previous estimate for the Singapore Base. The increase is significant, coming, as it does almost on the heels of the Singapore Conference, which had created a fair amount of sensation in the world. The chequered history of the Singapore Base offers, incidentally, an instructive commentary on the evolution, shall we say, of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald? Launched by the Conservatives, the construction of it was suspended by the Labour Government, of which Mr. MacDonald, of course, was the head, amidst loud and indignant protests by the Opposition in and out of Parliament. The National Government revived the project with greater enthusiasm. And Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is the head of the National Government.

LANCASHIRE'S PROPAGANDA.

The Cotton Tariff Bill being before the Legislative Assembly, hardly a day passes without something being said by Lancashire interests about their attempts to buy more Indian cotton. The British Industries Fair provided a good occasion for such propaganda for many days. To a timely question in the Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Runciman replied that the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee was satisfied with its work. It has reason to be satisfied. Committed to nothing more than a vague promise to try to use more Indian cotton, a promise artfully repeated every now and then, Lancashire has succeeded in duping Bombay Millowners. Moreover, Lancashire's interests are ever safe in the hands of the Government of India. But it is hardly likely that Lancashire can fool all Indians for all time.

RACIAL FAVOURITISM.

Replying to Mr. Jagdish Prasad in the Council of State, the Commander-in-Chief said that the percentage still fixed for British and Indian recruitment to the I.M.S. was two to one respectively. Even if the proportion were reversed, it would be an injustice to India. As it is, the proportion constitutes racial favouritism that cannot be justified on the ground of efficiency or any other rational ground. If Government really cared most for efficiency, they would have continued the old competitive test for recruitment, which had been in existence for about 60 years till 1915. But they dropped the test fearing Indian competition and substituted "selection by interview." The Commander-in-Chief said that Government did not intend to revise the competitive test. They have reason to fear it now more than before, as Indians are distinguishing themselves in Medicine in large numbers.

SECRETARIAT GIVES LEAD.

It is understood that Miss A. L. Choudhari who passed the LL.B. examination a couple of years back, has been taken up in the Legal Department of the Government of Bombay. This is a matter on which the Department is to be congratulated. Members of the fair sex have often been employed as typists and telephone clerks in Government offices. But this is the first instance in which a woman is employed as a member of the regular staff of a premier government department. In course of time, it is possible that Miss Chaudhari will reach the cadre of Under-Secretary to the Legal Department. We congratulate the authorities on giving short shrift to the "mere male" tradition and on having recognised equality of sex in profession. The voice of Eve is insistent and ere long, all closed doors will have to give way before her onslaughts.

Press Views

Planned Economy

The times requires that Government should become leader of a movement for planned economic development of the country. The greatest need is to recognize that the country's resources must be developed on lines properly worked out on the advice of commercial and industrial leaders of India and that every measure should be taken for giving effect to that plan. It is no use postponing all effort in the hope of the new government taking it up. There is no sign of that government coming into being in the near future. Moreover, economic planning, if genuinely conceived in the interest of India, would only help the federal government of the future to carry on the task begun by its predecessors. If Sir George Schuster can put his mind in this direction and set up a nucleus of a body of experts to think out these problems he will have rendered a far greater service to the future of this country than by the merely balancing of our budgets.—"Roy's Weekly."

A C. D. Prisoner's Woe

Mr. Gopal Shankar Dandekar, a C. D. prisoner at present in the Yeravda jail is reported to be fasting as a protest against Government's alleged refusal to allow him to keep 'takli.' As far as we know many prisoners in the last C D. movement were allowed to keep 'taklis' with them in jail. We do not know what particular reason Government have to offer for the present refusal. With many conscientious people 'takli' has become as sacred as the Brahmins' sacred thread which is allowed in the jails. We, therefore, sincerely wish that Government would do their best to avoid unnecessary harassment of people like Mr. Dandekar and let them keep 'taklis' according to their wishes.—"Maharatta."

Huge Indebtedness

The huge increase in the total indebtedness of India from 919 crores of rupees on March 31, 1924 to 1213 crores on March 31, 1934 is, really, a matter of concern to her. It may be true, as the Finance Member points out, that this increase is due mainly to an increase in the 'productive' debts, but the difference between 'productive' and 'unproductive' debt in India is often illusory. There is, certainly, truth in the Congress Report on national debt that the whole of the so-called "productive debt" of 978 crores cannot be taken to be really 'productive' in the sense of yielding both interest and surplus sufficient to provide for capital redemption of the debt.—"Free India."

"Perfidious Albion"

As pointed out by Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, an impression was already created that now that one part of the policy had succeeded, the British people were backing out of the other and justifying the charge made in history against "perfidious Albion". If that impression gains ground, it would have the effect of lowering the dignity of Governors and Viceroys in the eyes of the public and detracting from the prestige of the Government. We do not think any steps can successfully be taken to prevent a recurrence of such questions in Parliament. The good sense of members should assert itself so that the undesirable and unfortunate impression produced in India may not be confirmed and strengthened.—"Justice."

The Sind Administration Report is expected to be published within a month. There is no time to lose. Protagonists must immediately go into training.

* * * *

According to Sir Samuel Hoare, "the substantial justice" of the Capitation Tribunal's Award "would end the controversy and dissipate half a century's suspicions and recrimination."

The British are always prompt in making confessions.

But "substantial justice" is distinctly good, especially in view of the chief justices——Sir Shadilal and Sir S. M. Sulaiman.

* * * *

The Viceroy is about to start on a four days' tour of the Earthquake Area in Bihar.

Would it not, however, be better if his Excellency placed his trust in the Men on the Spot and diverted the expenses of the visit to the Relief Fund?

* * * *

Britain has spent a couple of million pounds on research work of the Empire Marketing Board. Dominions and other Governments, have, we are glad to note, decided to help.

We hope India would justify expectations. Financial assistance alone will be unworthy of this country's greatness. We strongly recommend additional contributions in the form of specimens for the laboratory.

Any suggestions?

* * * *

The Commander-in-Chief nas announced that Government do not intend to revive the competitive examination for recruitment to the I.M.S.

You would perhaps argue that a revival would not involve any risks considering that the proportion——2 to 1——of British and Indian recruitment was already fixed.

You would be wrong. You would be ignoring the central basis of safety. You would be giving undue preference to intelligence and capacity at the expense of reliability and trustworthiness.

* * * *

The unemployed demonstration held in Trafalgar Square passed off "without any incident," and then "within half an hour Trafalgar Square had resumed its normal Sunday evening quietude."

Reuter's report is incomplete. Please add "enabling members of the Government to dress, in peace and tranquility, for their frugal dinners of bread, margarine and tea."

* * * *

By the way, what is the Indian equivalent for bread, margarine and tea? Isn't it rice—if available—and water?

* * * *

Either the "Times of India" has been guilty of deliberate injustice or its "Cricket Dinner" was really a failure. There is no mention in the report of the central figure, the man who made possible (1) Bihar Relief, (2) the Charity Match and, therefore, (3) The Dinner, the man without whose efforts the match would not have been the thundering success that it was, the man who . . . . Pardon? What are we talking about? Oh, Mr. Prideux, of course. Who else?

* * * *

Which reminds us of a picturesque letter sent to us the other day by a correspondent "Prithee."

We assure "Prithee" that Mr. Prideux is not a joke. He is the perfect reply of a punctilious Providence to the prayers of the Bombay Presidency (PROPER) Cricket Association. Amen.

* * * *

Good heavens! Mr. Baldwin "admitted that a dictator might do much when in power but one thing he could not do was to create another dictator." This amounts to a revolutionary repudiation of heredity—the very basis of Property, "Society," Conservatism and all that makes life worth while.

What IS the world coming to?

* * * *

The Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade has advanced the theory that "Eve had her revenge on the serpent by converting his skin into a hand bag."

Adam may derive what second hand consolation he can by converting the discarded handbags into slippers and tobacco pouches.

* * * *

Hotel Porter: "What time shall I call you, Sir?"

Resident: "Don't bother. I am always up early."

Porter: "In that case, Sir, would you mind calling me?"

India's Contribution to Military Expenditure

Hoare Supports Award Recommended By Tribunal

Churchill Unsuccessfully Opposes Grant Of £130,000

LONDON, March 6.

Speaking in the House of Commons on Sir S. Hoare's motion of the Supplementary Estimate of £1,501,000, Mr. Morgan Jones (Labour) strongly opposed putting the vote on the India Office which belonged to Imperial Defence.

Lord Wolmer opposing described the grant as an admission that "we are taking one-and-half million yearly too much from India which would certainly eventually claim the arrears."

Sir James Wardlaw Milne accepted the advice of the Tribunal that the grant did not seem very large "if we are going to pay at all."

Sir S. Hoare replying ironically, mainly at Mr. Churchill's expense, said, the Tribunal made the award at a very sinister moment when an iniquitous weak-kneed Government was considering abdication from India, and the grant was a cryptic way of assisting the Indian Federation.

Mr. W. Churchill.

Sir S. Hoare.

He had always tried to face facts in a series of most difficult situations. Indian opinion for many years felt deeply on the issue of finance. The expenditure on defence in India was not excessive. "No charge could be substantiated that we kept in India, a bigger garrison than was necessary.

If all parties had agreed the Tribunal was the best method of settling this controversy, we could not complain of its decision."

Sir Samuel Hoare explained in arriving at the figures of the grant, the Government took into account occasions when India had materially assisted Britain in national, and Imperial emergencies.

He had a list of the occasions in the past fifty to sixty years, culminating in the immense assistance rendered among the Great War. (Cheers), when without India's men and money, the result of the war if not different, might have been considerably postponed. He mentioned India's mixed brigade in Shanghai in 1927.

He saw no reason to justify the suspicion that India would not be able to give the same assistance in the future.

CHURCHILL OPPOSES GRANT

The Labourite Mr. Milner desired further information as it was impossible to judge how far the settlement was satisfactory.

Mr. W. Churchill reiterated that the balance of the charges between India and the War Office was unfairly adjusted against Britain He protected against allotting of the grant in perpetuity in these hard times.

He considered that the tremendous strain of maintaining an army of 50,000 to preserve peace, order and security should be held equal to the claim that India was a military training-ground. He gave notice to reduce the vote by £130,000, which was the cost of sea transport. He warned the House that this grant was only the first drop of the thunderstorm

If the Exchequer was so wealthy it should keep the money to guarantee the pensions of British officials.

INDIA HARSHLY TREATED

Earl Winterton disagreeing with Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that the contribution of men and money from India was infinitely greater than any other part of the Empire, and India had been harshly treated. The settlemen did not place an intolerable burden on the taxpayer.

Sir A. Knox suggested that the money was intended to oil the wheels of the White Paper policy.

ACCEPT REPORT OF MAJORITY

Sir S. Hoare added it was difficult to assess the £. s. d. value of India as a training ground, but the Government was definitely of opinion that it had substantial value. Replying to Mr. Churchill's question why Government had not accepted the view of two members of the Tribunal on sea transport charges Sir Samuel said Government was of opinion that the fair course to adopt in dealing with an award of this kind, was, where there was no unanimity, to take the report of the majority.

They took the majority report in the case of definition of the basis of contribution as against the Indian minority, and it would not be fair take the majority report in one case and not in another, when two Indian judges were past of the majority.

Sir S. Hoare said there was no foundation for the suggestion that the establishment of the Tribunal, its award or Government's acceptance had anything to do with the Federation or White Paper.

There was no question of making the award retrospective, and assuming the Indian aid remained available to Britain in times of national emergency, and India remained an available training ground, he hoped the award would be permanent, and would end the controversy tinged with suspicion and bitterness which for too long had compromised the relations between England and India.

HOARE'S MOTION AGREED ON

Sir Samuel Hoare's Defence Motion was agreed on.

Mr. Winston Churchill's motion was defeated by 289 votes to 34. —Reuter.

LONDON BETTING ON LINCOLNSHIRE

LONDON, March 7.

The following is the latest London betting on Loncolnshire:—

10|1 Generous Gift (Taken and Offered).

100|9 Quartz (Taken and Offered).

100|9 Versicle (Taken and Offered).

25|1 Bleu de Roi (Taken and Offered).

25|1 Town Crier (Taken and Offered).

ON GRAND NATIONAL.

The following is the latest London betting on the Grand National:—

10|1 Golden Miller (Taken and Offered).—Reuter's Special.

TROOPS FOR MUNSHIGANJ

MUNSHIGANJ, Mar. 5

A detachment of the Norfolkshirti Regiment landed at Bahar Steamer station on Wednesday last and were quartered in the Baherak Satyasram which was declared by the Government to be an unlawful Association, and of which possession was taken by the Government.—United Press.

HON. MARY PICKFORD DEAD

Woman M. P. Who Was A Great Friend Of Indian Womanhood

LONDON, March 6.

The death has occurred of the Hon. Mary Pickford, M.P.—

WORKED ON BEHALF OF INDIAN WOMEN

Miss Pickford died of pneumonia at her home in Kengstern Dale near Buxton. She attended the House of Commons and the Select Committee last week. She was suffering from a cold when she motored home on March 3, which developed seriously next day.

A warm tribute to Miss Pickford's efficiency, soundness of judgment, humour and loyalty was paid by a "colleague on the Select Committee" in the "Times."

He says it is a tragedy that she should be denied the completion of her work on behalf of the women of India. Public life and Parliament have sustained a very great loss. "As one who was her neighbour on the Select Committee during many months of relentless work. I pay a humble but sorrowful tribute to the memory of a patriotic, able and greathearted English woman."—Reuter.

Great Friend Of Womanhood

BOMBAY, March 7

A warm tribute was paid by Dr. Solonki M. L. C. who was a member of the Bombay Franchise Committee to the memory of Miss Pickford.

"She was a keen and enthusiastic worker in the cause of women," he said "and her enthusiasm radiated to all those who came in contact with her. She felt very strongly on the question of the equality of sexes and on problems of female franchise on equal terms with men. By her death Indian womanhood has lost a great friend.—A.P.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE TALKS

Important Negotiations Will Be Conducted In London

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The most important trade negotiations undertaken since the Ottawa Conference by the British Government begin early next week when M. L'Amoureux, French Minister of Commerce, arrives in London accompanied by a staff of experts to open Anglo-French Trade Negotiations, which are expected to raise many complicated problems and will be prolonged.

RECONVENING OF W. E. CONFERENCE

Upto Other Nations To Take Steps, Says Mr. Child

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Mr. Richard Washburn Child bade farewell to President Roosevelt before leaving for Europe.

In an interview regarding the reconvening of the World Economic Conference, Mr. Child said, "We have nothing to propose. It is up to other nations if the Conference is to be revived.'—Reuter.

MOSCOW TRAIN TRAGEDY

19 Passengers Killed And 44 Injured In Big Crash

MOSCOW, March 6.

Nineteen passengers were killed and 44 injured when a suburban train crashed into a stationary one, 5 miles from Moscow.—Reuter.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, March 6.

National revenue exceeded expenditure last week by £4,500,000 and raised the current surplus, after including debt and sinking fund payments, to £6,400,000.—Reuter.

SURGERY MURDERER GETS 25 YEARS JAIL

62 Year Old Woman Doctor Escapes Electric Chair

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.

With the sentence of 25 years imprisonment passed on the 62 year old lady doctor, Alice Wynekoop, the curtain was rung down on the sensational "Surgery Murder Case," which was before the courts for ten weeks having been indefinitely postponed on one occasion owing to the accused's precarious health.

Alice was charged by the prosecution with the cold blooded murder of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rheta Wynekoop, who was found dead on an operating table in her mother-in-law's surgery with a bullet in her heart.

It is alleged that the murder was committed to obtain the 5,000 dollar insurance effected shortly before her death.

Alice Wynekoop retracted an earlier confession, was found guilty by the jury after 36 minutes deliberation. The defence claimed that Rheta had committed suicide, or was murdered by a mysterious drug fiend.

BANDITS HOLD UP SECURITY BANK

SIOUX FALLS (South Dakota), Mar. 6.

Believed to be headed by Dillinger a gang of six bandits held up the Security National Bank here in full view of scores of spectators grabbed an undetermined amount of money, fired at the police, wounded one policeman, disarmed others and carried off a girl, one of the bank's employees in a motor car.

The bandits strewed nails on the road to hinder the pursuing police; cars, then stopped two-miles from the city, and placed the girl in front of them as a shield and raked the highway with bullets. They repulsed the police cars, and then drove another two miles and anandoned the car.

They held up a motorist and drove off in his car.—Reuter.

BURMA MINISTERS CARRY ON

RANGOON, March 7.

After the vote of no-confidence passed against the Ministers by the Legislative Council, Sir Joseph Maung Gyi and U Kyaw Din submitted their resignations to the Governor on the 21st February, His Excellency requested them to carry on, while he was exploring the possibilities of a new Ministry. Owing to the fluidity of the political position, His Excellency was unable to appoint a new Ministry, before he went on his tour.

During his tour in Shan States, His Excellency will be out of touch with the currents of political thought and he has, therefore, requested the Ministers to allow him to postpone acceptance of their resignations, until he returns to Maymyo at the end of the month and can make a decision as to the personnel of the new Ministry.

Sir Joseph Maung Gyi and U Kyaw Din have agreed to carry on the administration of the departments under them, until His Excellency is in a position to accept their resignations.—A.P.

PROF. GANGULY ARRESTED

MUNSHIGANJ, Mar. 7.

Mr. Bimala Mohan Panguly, ex-Professor of the Jagannath College, Dacca, was arrested yesterday for defying the prohibitory order served on him under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, banning his entrance to the jurisdiction of Munshiganj Sub-Division.

It will be remembered that Professor Ganguly recently came out of jail after serving his full term of two years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. —United Press.

Labour Defence Against Capitalist Offensive

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

The Patel mill workers went on a lightning strike as a protest against 25 p.c. wage-cut yesterday. The workers refused to work on short wages and informed the Mill Majdoor Union. A meeting of the strikers was held and the workers were exhorted to continue the strike till the wage-cut was withdrawn. Messrs. Yusuf, Bharadwaj and others delivered speeches and a strike committee of 12 workers was elected to carry on the strike under the leadership of the workers themselves.

This morning there was picketting at the mill gate when the weavers were joined by the women workers of winding department whose wages were cut only a short time ago. The demands of the workers are

(1) withdrawal of wage cut and restoration of old rates;

(2) stoppage of daily fine system,

(3) no change in varieties without notifying rates and

(4) all the workers to be taken back without victimisation.

CAPITALISM AT ROOT OF ALL CRISES

(From A Correspondent).

An extraordinary meeting of the workers of the G. I. P. Railway was held on Wednesday at Matunga under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union Mr. Jhabvala presided. After introductory songs by Mr. Ramchandra Mahadeo, Mr. Zulmiram, the General Secretary of the Union, delivered a speech asking the men to develop the Union into large and strong organisation. Referring to the present state of unemployment, he gave instances of Europe and America and deplored the state of affairs in India.

ROOT OF ALL CRISES.

Mr. Jhabvala in speaking upon the subject of the meeting denounced the present capitalist order of society which was at the root of all crises in the country. Unless exploitation ceased, private bodies were bound to be a source of constant economic depression in the land. The Railway administration, though now a part of the Government of India, was still capitalist. It was thus that the workers on the Railways had to suffer from retrenchment, demotions, and wage-cuts.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. D. L. Pathak, the Secretary of the Union, moved the following resolutions which were put to vote and passed unanimously:—

(1) This meeting of the Bombay Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union notes with extreme regret the unsympathetic method adopted by the administration in demoting a good number of clerks with a good record of service in the Claims section of the Chief Traffic Manager's Office and calls upon the whole clerical section to join the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union with a view to removing such injustices which might recur from time to time.

SUPPORT TO SHOLAPUR WORKERS.

(2) This meeting condemns the action of the Sholapur millowners in cutting the wages of the workers and fully supports the workers in declaring the strike to fight the offensive of the millowners.

Other two resolutions related to the local grievances of the workers and were passed.

ATTACK ON LIVING STANDARD

(From A Correspondent).

MANMAD, March 6.

A crowded meeting of the Railway workers was held here on Sunday the 4th inst. under the auspices of the G. I. P. Labour Union with Mr. James Frankline in the chair, when Mr. K N. Joglekar addressed the meeting.

WHAT HE SAW.

Mr. Joglekar had just finished his tour, during which he visited several places, such as Nagpur, Jebbalpore Katni, Satna, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Lahore, etc. He gave the workers a brief account of what he saw on the G.I.P. line as regards the feeling of workers towards their union and summed up by saying that he was full of hopes to rebuild the Union and make it as strong as it was at the time of their arrest in 1929.

ATTACK ON LIVING STANDARD

He then narrated the various ways and means by which the Railway authorities all over were attacking the standard of workers' living and how it was imperative for the workers to rise to the occasion without delay

SHOLAPUR BAN.

Mr. Kale moved a resolution supporting all the demands of the unemployed workers, and the impending general strike of the textile workers. In his speech he referred to the orders of the Government in prohibiting the Sholapur workers from organising processions and their leaders from addressing their meetings. The resolution was unanimously passed

The President then wound up the proceedings in a lucid, brief speech.

"DUMPING GROUND FOR SURPLUS STAFF"

M. L. C's Attack On "Extravagant" P. W. D. Of Sind

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY FAR FROM SATISFACTORY, SAYS MR. PETIT

A plea for drastic reduction in the cost of maintaining the Public Works Department of Sind was put forward in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday when Mr. M. H. Gazdar, a member from Karachi, moved a cut motion to reduce the expenditure under this head by more than 70 per cent.

"EXCESSIVE."

The mover characterised the P.W.D. staff in Sind as excessive and pointed out that in the place of two posts of Superintending Engineers which existed before the construction of the barrage there were now 5 posts and the number of executive engineers had increased from 11 to 25.

"DISBAND IT."

There was an impression that this department served as a dumping ground for surplus staff and he wanted the emergency staff to be immediately disbanded.

FINANCE MEMBER EXPLAINS.

The Finance Member made a statement that Government were alive to the need of reducing the establishment charges of the P.W.D. in Sind and showed by quoting figures that expenditure on this department had gradually decreased since the year 1930.

ROAD TOLLS.

During the debate regarding road tolls, earlier, the Minister for Local Self-Government announced that Government found it impossible to abolish the tolls altogether.

The abolition of some old tolls was however under contemplation and Government had already issued instructions to Collectors and Commissioners in the Presidency that in no case should a sub-toll bar be allowed to operate if it is within 10 miles of the principal bar.

The discussion on the cut motion regarding the P.W.D. in Sind was still under discussion when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

Proceedings In Detail

The token cut moved with a view to raise a debate on the question of road tolls was further discussed, when the Bombay Legislative Council met on Wednesday.

CUT MOTION

The motion before the House was a cut moved by Mr. J. B. Greaves (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) on the total demand under the head "provision for repairs—Road development."

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid (Karachi District) complained that Government had done practically nothing in the matter of providing good roads in Sind. He urged Government to improve the state of affairs in Sind, before its separation from the Presidency.

Mr. Greaves said that he fully realised that Government could not abolish the tolls altogether. But he desired that the tolls within 10 miles of each other should be rearranged.

NO ABOLITION POSSIBLE

Replying to the debate, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Minister for local Self-Government, said that he was glad to learn that the mover of the cut was not entirely opposed to the imposition of the tolls. He said that the tolls were necessary for the maintenance of the roads.

The Minister said that it was not possible to abolish the tolls altogether, in view of the strong opposition to such a move expressed by local bodies and municipalities. A conference was held last year, when these bodies expressed emphatically that they were not in favour of the abolition of tolls.

Referring to the suggestion to exempt agriculturists from payment of tolls the Minister said that exemption was given to a certain class of agriculturists such as cultivators, wood cutters, grass cutters who had to pass the tolls constantly on their way to their occupation.

P. W. D. IN SIND.

The establishment of the Public Works Department in Sind came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of Mr. M. H. Gazdar who moved a big cut in expenditure over this department. He moved a motion to reduce by Rs. 19.70.000 the demand for Public Works Department, Sind of Rs. 27,41,300. A separate non-votable expenditure of Rs. 7,11,900 is being incurred by Government under this head.

The mover said that if the cut was accepted there would still remain a balance of Rs. 14.83 lakhs (including the nonvotable grant of Rs. 7,11,900) which he thought was quite sufficient for the efficient administration of the P. W. Department in Sind. Taking the standard followed hitherto in Sind he thought that a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs was ample to run the department. In the pre-Barrage days the expenditure under this head varied between 11 and 14 lakhs a year. Besides while the volume of work had remained the same to-day, extra facilities for inspection and scientific regulation of work had increased if anything the capacity of officers for performing their duties. Hence even on the old scale the P. W. D. staff should be able to turn out even more work than formerly. On the other hand the present expenditure had increased nearly 2½ times.

"EXCESSIVE AND EXTRAVAGANT."

The speaker referred to the admission made by the Home Member the other day that the affairs of the P. W. D. in Sind needed closer attention and said that his object in moving the cut to draw the attention of Government to the urgent and wide demand in Sind for an immediate reduction of the excessive and extravagant P. W. D. staff.

Comparing the present P. W. D. staff in Sind to the War time organisation of the Military Department, the speaker said that all that staff might have been necessary then but when all the works were practically complete and the whole system had been working satisfactorily for full two years it was high time that the "war veterans" namely the engineers and other emergency staff should now be disbanded.

Giving figures Mr. Gazdar pointed that in place of 2 superintending engineers in the pre-Barrage days there were now 5 and the executive engineers had increased from 11 to 25. In view of this it was incumbent upon Government to prove to the satisfaction of the House that something very extraordinary in the nature and volume of work had occurred since the pre-Barrage day to justify the existing strength of the staff. He also added that the impression in Sind was that the P. W. D. was a dumping ground for surplus staff.

YEAR BY YEAR!

Sir Gulamhussein Hidyatullah, the Finance Member said that Government were alive to the fact that the establishment charges of the P. W. D. in Sind should be reduced. He claimed that as a matter of fact the cost of establishment of this department had been reduced from year to year. The expenditure incurred over this department in 1930-31 was Rs. 52,14,000. This figure dropped to Rs. 49,40,000 in 1931-32. The current year's expenses were about 36 lakhs and next year there would be a still further reduction by about 2 lakhs.

"SUCH A BIG CUT"!

He thought that such a big cut in the grant could not be seriously brought forward and believed that the object of the mover of the cut was to raise a debate on the question. He assured the mover that Government were endeavouring to reduce expenditure under this head and hoped Mr. Gazdar would withdraw his cut.

"CHARGES NOT MET."

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners) supported the cut motion and said that the reply of the Finance Member was far from satisfactory and did not meet the charges of extravagance levelled by Mr. Gazdar against Government. He had yet to hear from the Government members how they justified the maintenance of the staff which according to Mr. Gazdar was 300 per cent more than the actual requirements.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) and Mr. P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum) also supported the cut motion. The discussion was not concluded when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

Help From Japan

PATNA, March 7.

Mr. Anandamohan Sujay wires from Kobe, Japan, to Babu Rajendra Prasad that he is trying to send Rs. 10,000 this month, for relief work in Bihar.—United Press.

OUR READERS MUST COMPLETE 2 LAKHS THIS WEEK

Readers' Views

SHOLAPUR STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the three days that I was in Sholapur (from the 3rd to the 5th instant), I found that the strikers were as firm as ever, and that the strike struggle was being intensified. The reports in Bombay papers about the weakening of the strike have no basis whatsoever. It is a fact that a few workers are to be found inside most of the mills everyday, but it must be realised that these men belong to the Criminal Tribes' Settlement, and that, under the pressure of the strict regime prevailing, in the Settlement, they have to attend the mills lest they be arrested en-masse and deported and separated from their relatives. But at the same time it is also a fact that they refuse to do any work inside the mills.

The millowners have now been resorting to a new tactic to demoralise the strikers. The workers are being ejected from the chawls belonging to the Mill companies. The strikers are, however, organising strong and united resistance against these ejectments.

Apart from arrests, not only of leaders, but also of workers 'en-masse,' and restrictive orders, the police are actively intervening on behalf of the millowners with a view to get the mills re-opened. The police go to the chawls of workers and "persuade' them, to attend the mills.

The Sholapur mills have been making fabulous profits for the last several years. In the course of 10 years from 1919, the Sholapur Mill, with a capital of 8 lakhs, made a total profit of 214 lakhs, out of which 96 lakhs were distributed as dividend. The Vishnu Mill, with a capital of 24 lakhs, made a total profit of 123 lakhs and distributed 62 lakhs to ordinary share-holders, the ordinary capital being 12 lakhs. The Laxmi Mill, with a capital of 16 lakhs, made a total profit of 155 lakhs, out of which 90 lakhs were distributed as dividend. In spite of this the wages in Sholapur are scandalously low (the women-workers getting only Rs. 5 or 6 per month), and on the top of that the mill owners' have imposed a wage-cut of 12½ per cent.

The following are the original demands put forward by the strikers:—

1 Abolition of the 12½ per cent wage-cut.
2 Unconditional re-instatement of all the strikers and no victimisation.
3 Recognition of the Union.
4 Abolition of the system of fines and proper formulation of rules regarding leave etc.
5 Increase of wages by 50 per cent in the case of women workers and by 25 per cent in the case of workers in the spinning and other departments.
6 50 per cent. reduction in rent of the Mill Chawls.
7 Notice boards to be put up in each department giving particulars of wage rates.
8 All changes in wage rates and in the rules and regulation to be made with the consent of the Union only.

In addition to these demands, the strikers have now put forward the following demands:—

1 Immediate release of all the arrested workers.
2 Withdrawal of all the arrested workers.
2 Withdrawal of all repressive orders.
3 Withdrawal of all restrictions on the so-called Criminal Tribes.

In this connection it must be noted that the refusal by the Bombay Council to discuss the strike situation at Sholapur has greatly added to the resentment of the strikers and has led to the clarification of their political consciousness; while the demonstration of class solidarity by the textile workers in Bombay and other centres has added to their enthusiasm to continue the strike till their demands are granted.—Yours etc.

S. S. MIRAJKAR,
Bombay March. 7.

Karsondas Mulji

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the galaxy of India's great reformers of the last century, the name of Karsondas Mulji stands forward pre-eminently in this Western Presidency.

It is difficult to gauge his great work in the sixties and seventies of the preceding century, when Hindu Orthodoxy swayed the country in a manner and measure, which baffles description.

Whilst Parsi publicists, like Dadabhai Naoroji, Naoroji Fardunji, Sorabji Bengali and Byramji Malbari fought tooth and nail for girls' education and social reform, Karsondas Mulji was prosecuted, persecuted and excommunicated for his fearless fight against the citadels of Hindu Orthodoxy! His best friends and supporters were those illustrious Parsi reformers referred to above; and brave Hindus like Laxmidas Khimji and Goculdas Tejpal never forsook him.

Karsondas' great fight for widow re-marriage and foreign travel; his scathing criticism of Orthodoxy in the columns of "Satya Prakash," and his complete exposure of the practices of the Vallabhi Maharaj, mark him out as the Martin Luther of Maha Gujarat.

And to-day, on the occasion of his first Centenary, what is Maha Gujarat doing to perpetuate his memory? Where are the contributions from the rulers of Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhawnagar, Gondal, Morvi etc? What are the millowners of Ahmedabad contributing? And what about our sisters of Gujarat for whose amelioration Karsondas Mulji struggled and suffered and succumbed at last? Wake up, Maha Gujarat, and do thy duty to thy departed Hero!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA,

Mill Industry And Un-Employed Workmen

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—It cannot be pleasing to those who are better circumstanced, to see their fellow-citizens, whether in Bombay, Sholapur or Ahmedabad or any other place, go without food and shelter. I feel certain that were a meeting of the shareholders of a mill-company, the directors of which find themselves compelled to make a cut in the wages of its workmen, called, the shareholders would not only express their sympathy with, but consent to undergo some sacrifice themselves from the receipts of the working of the mill, for the benefit of the workmen. I think, it is the duty of the directors and agents of a mill company, before taking any extreme step that is likely to end in stoppage of work, to call an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders and take them into their confidence and ascertain their views and wishes in the matter.

To those in charge of the workers' movement, I have a suggestion to make. No doubt, finding bread for the worker, every day, is the immediate job of the hour. But they should, also, take a long view of the matter. I should like them and Trade Unions and socialist groups to consider a Scheme under which a limited liability mill company may remunerate its workmen partly in cash and partly by a participation in the profits of the company, in the shape of allotment of shares of the company to the workers. By this means, a worker would come to have a sense of proprietorship and responsibility and would be encouraged to co-operate with the ordinary share-holders, in working the mill to mutual advantage, and there would be very little possibility of strikes, lock-outs, picketing, black-legs, criminal proceedings and the accentuated distress and social disturbance, in consequence thereof, which infest the mill-industry in India, at the present day.—Yours etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.
121, Meadows Street, Bombay.

BURMA COUNCIL AND SCHUSTER BUDGET

RANGOON, March 7.

The Burma Council at to-day's session unanimously passed the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Ganga Singh, to discuss the policy of the local government with regard to the Government of India budget proposals so far as they relate to Burma and the effect of the imposition of excise duty on matches and sugar and urge the Government not to relax its efforts to protect the interests of Burma.

The Finance Member assured the House that the record of the debate woud be forwarded to the Government of India.—A.P.

Rs. 500 Only Collected On Wednesday

Will Bombay, The Generous, Maintain Its Reputation?

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

Rajen Babu in his letter to us appreciates the efforts made by our readers. But Bihar's need is great and urgent, and he wants them to pay as much as they can.

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the countryside, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am apprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

On Wednesday our readers contributed only Rs. 500. This makes the total collection up-to-date Rs. 1,82,800.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Wednesday:—

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received on Wednesday, March 7, as below:—

Staff of the General Motors India, Ltd.	34 0
In sacred memory of my dear Masiji Dhanmai's Bajni Yashoyad	11 0
L. B. Billimoria	5 0
Mrs. Kulsambai Tasaduk Hussein Natalwalla	2 0
Mrs. Khatijabai Alihussein Natalwalla	4 0
2nd and final instalment from the Staff of Standard Vacuum Oil Co., (formerly known as Socony Vacuum Corporation)	13 2
One Hindu	23 0
K K Sahani	1 0
Y S Nirgudkar	1 0
R M Marathi	1 0
The Agents Association of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., as below:	26 (
Mr D R Barve	5 0
Mr H T Jakati	5 0
Mr M N Tanna	5 0
Mr P M Choubal	1 0
Mr G S Chhatre	10 0
Rs.	26 0
The sympathisers and members of the Tarun Mitra Sewa Mandal, Tardeo, as below:	93-1-3
Mr K S Daundker	5 0
Mr "X"	5 0
M/s H N Kadam and friends	4 4
Mr S S Kawaleker ..	2 0
Mr Santu Bapu	2 0
Mr Houshilla Bishesher-sing	1 8
Mr H N Kadam	1 4
Mr A B Adivrekar	1 4
Mr H D Khaliff	1 4
Mr Radhekrishna Mondker	1 4
Mr P V Karanjeker	1 4
M/s J G Vichare & Bros.	1 4
M/s I N C Society	1-1-3
Mr T D Rode	1 0
Mr R A Bane	1 0
Mr S B Bandivdekar	1 0
Mr J M Sethna ..	1 0
Mr G L Salvi	1 0
Mr Bhimbhai Desai	1 0
Mr G N Desai	1 0
Mr K Ganpatrao	1 0
Mr R M Ayare	1 0
Mr N M Surve	1 0
Mr M B Desai	1 0
Mr S H Parab	1 0
Mr Isuff Sheth	1 0
Mr G Banker	1 0
Mr G A Khedekar ..	1 0
Mr R Y Sawant	1 0
Mr S S Bhosale	1 0
Mr B B Raje	1 0
Mr R B Pawar	1 0
Mr Pandurang Laxman	1 0
Mr R G Gavde	1 0
Mr Soma Master ..	1 0
Mr B R Rane	1 0
Mr M M Dhuri	1 0
Mr B D Rane	1 0
Mr A R Shirke	1 0
Mr A S Pawar	1 0
Mr T R Chawan	1 0
Mr P P Sonavane ..	1 0
Mr D H Kubal	1 0
Mr R B Bandekar ..	1 0
Miscellaneous	33 12
Rs.	93-1-3
The workers of the Acme Mfg. Co. Ltd., Grant Road	14 4
Nagindas Kevaldas	5 0
Tenants of Tulsidas Tejpal Chawl, Dadar	4 4
Staff of Wagle Process Studio, as below:	57 0
Govindrao S Borkar	6 0
Narayanrao V Rao	6 0
Vishnu R Prabhu	4 0
Madhusudhan Y Bhangle	4 0
Vithal B Narwekar	3 0
Luxman N Samel	3 0
Yesoo Ramji	3 0
Annant S Chobal	2 0
Mahadeo N Kinare	2 0
Vasant Makasare	2 0
Vinayak S Jaykar	1 0
Hari K Bane	1 0
Ganpat Pawar	1 0
Krishnaji R Ambre	2 0
Krishna J Sawant	2 0
Balkrishna Narwekar	2 0
D S Dhume	2 0
Govind Sawant	2 0
Tukaram Trimbak Kate	2 0
Sadashiv S Patil	2 0
Maruti B Patil	2 0
Yeshwant More	1 0
Ambaji Keshav	2 0
Rs.	57 0
Lal M Mansukhani, Hyderabad (Sindh)	1 0
Durlabhji Girdhar	5 0
Jivanlal Harilal Parikh	11 0
Bhagwandas D Adhvarya	5 0
Resident of Tirupur Gujarati Brothers, through Raghavji Ranji & Co., as below:	50 0
Thakur Monji Gopalji	15 0
Sha Gordhandas Khetshi	10 0
Sha Morardas Ratanji	10 0
Sha Amratlal Rughnath	5 0
S Maneklal	5 0
Sha Narbheram Khetshi	5 0
Rs.	50 0
Dr. Chunilal Nanalal Desai	10 0
Mehta Harimangaldas Menganivala	5 0
J B Edalji Perasian Bakery, Raipur	2 0
Sheth Kikabhai Jivaji Mandalawala	25 0
Sheth Manmohanrai Kalyanrai Oza	10 0
A Sympathiser	11 4

"GOVT'S ANTI-NATIONAL PLAN TO FETTER YOUNG INDUSTRY"

U. P. Council Carries Adjournment Motion To Protest Against Proposed Excise Duty On Sugar

LUCKNOW, March 7.

An adjournment motion in the Legislative Council against the proposal to levy excise duty on sugar was carried.

Government did not challenge the motion.

The effects of the new excise duty on sugar on both the consumers and cultivators in the United Provinces, was raised in an adjournment motion by Mr. Nisarullah Khan in the U. P. Legislative Council.

The mover, speaking on behalf of consumers and cultivators, said that the duty was calculated to operate harshly on both the interests. He regretted that all the elastic sources of revenue had been monopolized by the Central Government, leaving the rigid ones to the provinces. He did not object to the Government levying a surtax on the surplus profit of manufacturers.

He was supported by Raja Vikramramjitsinghji, Mr. Habibullah and many others.

MINISTER ON EXPERTS.

Mr. Srivastava, Minister of Industries, said that he was in sympathy with the motion but none of the speakers had made out their case well. Experts, he pointed out, did not consider that the measure would in any way hamper the development of the sugar industry in the province but would only decrease the margin of profits. He assured the members that the interests of the consumers would be safeguarded by the Government.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S ATTACK.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani attacked the minister's attitude. He said that it had taken almost 30 years to remove the excise duty and the duty on certain textiles and he characterised this as an anti-national plan of Government to fetter a young industry. He said that certain industries namely sugar, matches, tobacco had developed beyond the hopes of the Government and now they were anxious to check them. The minister said that he would forward the proceedings to the Government of India along with any representations that would show how the duty adversely affected the industry.

The motion was carried, the Government not challenging a division.

The House adjourned.—A.P.

THE CASE OF EXILED GERMAN DOCTORS

(Continued from page 6.)

known Hirschfeld Sexual Science Institute in 1918 did us the honour of paying a visit to our city recently. The local doctors met him. And to-day Nazi papers cite the glorious "deed of culture" achieved by steel-rods, rubber truncheons, cow-hide whips that adorn scientific labourites in the destruction of this centre of scientific research. Poor Hirschfeld escaped a lynching for conducting an institute that the "Angrieff", a pro-Nazi newspaper, describes as "an unparalleled breeding ground of dirt and filthy". Every scientific worker is a purveyor of dirt and filth in Hitler's Germany. I beg leave to make a present of the compliment to our glib and righteous-minded doctors who accept Dr. Dadachanji's leadership, before I proceed with the gallant doctor's plea for anti-foreign campaign in the medical profession in this country.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

2 Lakhs For Hospitals

Although the final accounts of the H.O.H. Fete are not yet ready, it is estimated that the Executive Committee of the H. O. H Fete will be able to give at least Rs. 2 lakhs to the Government for the maintenance of the beds in the various hospitals. It is stated that the Gate Money will realise, Rs. 1,28,000. Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) hopes to give a cheque of Rs. 60,000 from her section of the Fete. The Amusement Park has yielded Rs. 35,000 and Switzerland Rs. 10,000. The accounts of the Japanese Village and the English Village have not yet been struck, but they are expected to give about Rs. 20,000. After deducting all expenses, therefore, the Executive Committee hope to give to the Government at least Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Charity Match

It is understood that, after deducting the expenses of the players, the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association will be able to send only about four or five thousand rupees to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund. This small and insignificant amount would not have been the result of the Charity Match if the authorities concerned had not acted as they did by shutting out the Nationalist Press. This resulted in several cricket enthusiasts, who had decided to witness the match, abstaining from doing so.

Tramway Shelters

The tramway shelters which are constructed for the benefit of the tramway passengers are often resorted to by the beggers or the pickpockets to the annoyance of the genuine passengers. It is time the Tramway Company took some steps to put a stop to this nuisance. The shelters at Bori Bunder, Dhobi Talao, Pydhoni and Bhendi Bazaar are always found crowded with blind, lame and other beggars and some times in a scramble to get seats in the cars, either the passengers or the beggars are injured. The pickpockets make a point to take advantage of this scramble. Passengers, sometimes find to their chargrin that they have been relieved of their purses. The Tramway Company ought to see that the shelters are free from the nuisance of the beggars, which will be also a check on the exploits of the pickpockets. A large number of these beggars happen to be lepers, thus adding to the risks of the tramway passengers.

ELDERS' CONCERN FOR STRICKEN BIHAR!

Vote Down Motion For A Crore For Relief

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

There was a fairly large non-official attenance in the Council of State to-day.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad moved the first of five resolutions urging that the recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should in future be made by means of an open competitive examination held simultaneously in India and England. He stressed that public opinion demanded simultaneous competitive examinations in India and England in order to get better type of candidates, and said that there was suspicion in India that inferior British candidates were being smuggled under the existing system to the detriment of Indians. Referring to Indianisation, the 2 to 1 ratio was totally unfair.

Sir N. Choksy said that his support to the resolution was not actuated through antagonism to Britishers.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Miller, Sir Hormusji Mehta and Mr. Narainswamy Chetty.

Sir Alan Parsons explained the financial difficulties of Indian Railways, and said that they could not afford to be as liberal as railways in the Dominions and, therefore, advised the mover to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Mohmood Suhrawardy was not convinced with Government's reply, and pressed the motion, which was defeated without a division.

NEW PAY SCALES.

Mr. Jagdish Banarji moved a resolution urging the Governor-General-in-Council to recommend to the Secretary of State to introduce immediately new scales of pay for Imperial services at substantially reduced rates. He said that mainly economic consideration demanded that the cost of administration be lowered.

Mr. Hossain Imam and Mr. Mathra Prasad Mahrotra futher stressed the urgency of the matter. The latter would even go further to suggest the reducing of salary of the existing incumbents.

Lala Ramsaran Das expressed the opinion that the sheer act of justice demanded the immediate reduction of pay of the All-India Services, while the scales of those services under the Government of India were already revised.

Mr. Raza Ali agreed that reduced prices required revision of existing scales of pay.

Hon'ble Mr. Haileit, Home Secretary dismissed the arguments with regard to the abolition of Lee concessions as irrelevant and confined his remarks to the new scales for the future entrants for services under the Secretary of State. He promised to forward the debate to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Barnerji withdrew his resolution.

BIHAR RELIEF.

Lala Ramsarandas, Leader of the Progressive Party moved a resolution urging the Government to donate one crore of rupees to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, inaugurated by the Viceroy. He feared that the amount promised to Bihar by the Government of India and the public response to appeals for financial support was not quite adequate. The poor response was mainly attributable to loss of reserve power with the people.

Sir Alan Parsons, Finance Secretary, considered the motion singularly inopportune as only six weeks had elapsed since the earthquake occurred and it was not possible to estimate accurately what an amount of relief would be found necessary.

Choudhary Muhamud Din thought that government assurances were quite sufficient.

LEST PEOPLE STARVE.

Mr. Hossain Imam while, commending government's promptitude, thought that the relief fund would not be quite sufficient to meet the needs of the situation. An additional crore should be kept in readiness lest people would starve in the stricken area.

Mr. Vellingiri Goundar drew in the picture of the condition of the people in Delhi owing to an expectedly cold weather and asked the house to imagine the plight of those who had been badly hit by earthquake.

MOTION LOST.

Lala Ramsaran Das pressed the motion as he was not satisfied with the government reply.

The resolution was put to vote and was rejected by eight to 26 votes, two members remaining neutral.

The Khaddar and Khadi (name) Protection Bill of Mr. Gayaprasad Singh passed in the Assembly was passed in the Council on the motion of Mr. M. P. Mehrotra. The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

7 YEARS' JAIL FOR MAIL ROBBERY

COMILLA, March 7.

The Special Magistrate gave judgment to-day in the Gauripur Mail Robbery Case, sentencing Jitendra Nath Mazumdar to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitting the other accused, Nagendra De, who was later re-arrested under the Cr. Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

No Respect For Sanctity Of Human Life

Mr. K. N. Basu Urges Deletion of Entire Clause In B. C. L. A. Bill Enhancing Punishment Upto Death

CALCUTTA, March 6.

By 68 votes to 28, Bengal Council to-day rejected the motion of Mr. N. K. Basu, the Opposition leader, for deletion of the entire clause in the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill providing enhanced punishment up to death for certain offences under the Arms Act.

Following the defeat, the Oppositionists moved for the deletion of death penalty from the clause confining the sentence to transportation for life but this motion was also defeated by 59 votes to 20.

WOULD SHOCK CIVILISED WORLD"

The supporters of the motion for deletion of the entire clause stressed the sanctity of human life which, they held should not be taken way in such a light-hearted manner as the bill contemplated even in cases where no murder was committed. Such a provision, they said instead of acting as a deterrent on terrorists, who went about armed with revolver in one hand and poison in the other, would shock the civilised world and give a handle to enemies of India to resist further reforms on the plea that the situation in Bengal had come to such a pass that even the majority of elected members of the House thought it fit to insert such a drastic penalty.

Replying to the debate, the Home Member Mr. R. N. Reid, said that the trail they pursuing in this matter was the question whether death sentence should be inflicted in certain circumstances. It seemed to him singularly inappropriate to talk of the sanctity of human life when they were dealing with a menace like terrorism. He then cited instances of the brutal murders of Kamakhya Sen, magistrate while asleep and Mr. Burge while playing football and the raid on the Pahartali Institute two years ago proving that the terrorists did not think of the sanctity of human life.

Although admitting that there were men who went out with pistol in onehand and poison in the other, the Home Member asserted that they were not numerous and it, therefore, seemed that there was a good chance that the fact that capital penalty lay at the background of the legislation, might prove deterrent to somebody, who perhaps was on the verge of committing some terrorist crime.—A. P.

Ordinary washing RUINS YOUR HAIR

SOAP should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better and more economical than anything else you can use.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is sufficient to cleanse your hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

C-94

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Ralph MORGAN Eugene PALLETTE

Herbert MUNDIN

Directed by JOHN BLYSTONE

At

ROXY

NEXT SATURDAY

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN N. W. F. P. & PUNJAB

Warning Of Heavy Rainfall

POONA, Mar. 7.

The low pressure area persists over South-West Punjab and has caused widespread rain in the North-West Frontier Province and Punjab and nearly general thunderstorm and rain in the United Province and local rain in East Central India with a few falls in East Rajputana, West Central India and West Central Provinces. The temperature is below normal in the plains of North-West India and in the United Provinces. A fresh western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mussooree two inches; Meerut and Dehradun one and a half; Cawnpore and Guna one; Lucknow three-quarters; Jhansi, Agra, Mainpuri and Roorkee a half; Bahraich and Nowgong a quarter; Ambala and Dharampur three. Delhi two; Ludhiana one and a half; Hissar and Cherat one, Dalhousie three-quarters; Rawalpindi, Khushar, Lyallpur, Simla, Murree and Dera-Ismail-Khan a half; Lahore, Peshawar and Miranshah a quarter and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and United Provinces and extent in Kashmir and Baluchistan. Scattered showers will recur in East Rajputana, East Central India and West Central Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to continue in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-3-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .039 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.3 degrees 2.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.8 1.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-3-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.1deg F, a mercury barometer index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KURSONDAS MULJI

(Continued from page 6).

came not only well-known but much talked about. The community was thoroughly roused and the men began to think, talk and act. The Press helped in this, and most of the local papers including the English dailies severely censured the Maharajas and commented on their ventures and adventures. The "Satya Prakash" which was conducted by Mr. Kursondas Muljee, who himself a Bania and a Vaishnav and follower of the Maharajas and familiar with practices, frequently denounced and exposed the latter. This—the ferment continued to exist greatly—shocked the feelings of the public.

The Maharajas could not shut thair eyes to this, particularly as the paper was conducted by one who was one of their fold. Every means to endeavour to silence the writer failed. For not only were comments continued and taken up by the Press of Bombay but pamphlets and handbills were freely circulated all tending to destruction of their prestige and influence. So when Mr. Kursondas Muljee published on 21st October 1860 an editorial article on the "Primitive Religion of the Hindus and the present heterodox opinions" Jadunatjee Brijratanji filed against "Satya Prakash" the libel suit known as Maharaja Libel case, being suit No. 12047 of 1861.

Those who want to follow in detail the History of the Sect of the Maharajas or Vallabhacharyas are referred to the book of that name on which this sketch is based (The book is not now easily available) and to the Libel Case published both in Gujarati and English by Messrs. D. Laxmidas & Co., Bazargate, Fort, Bombay. We will not follow the case in detail but quote from the judgment in the case which lay bare doctrine and practises of the Maharajas.

WHAT THE JUDGES SAID.

Sir Mathew Sausse in delivering the judgment of the Court said "the defendant has successfully shown that the doctrines of the Valabhacharya sect are in this respects contrary to those of the Ancient Hindu Religion. He has proved that the Maharajas claimed to be and are considered and worshipped by a considerable portion of the sect as gods or incarnations of gods, and he has, we think established that this superstition led to a lamentable want of moral feeling in the Vallabhacharya sect and to the practice of gross immoralities."

What these are Sir Mathew Sausse says:—

"It appears abundantly from works of recognised authority written by other Maharajas and from existing popular belief in the Vallabhacharya Sect that Vallabhacharya is believed to have been an incarnation of the God Krishna, and that the Maharajas as descendants of Vallabhacharya have claimed and received from their followers the like character of incarnation of that God, by hereditary succession. The Maharajas have been sedulous in identifying themselves with the God Krishna by means of their own writings and teachings and by the similarity of ceremonies of worship and addresses which they require to be offered to them by their followers. All songs connected with the God Krishna —which were brought before us were of an amorous character and it appears that songs of a corrupting and licentious tendency, both in idea and expression, are sung by young females to the Maharajas, upon festive occasions in which they are identified with the God in his most licentious aspect. In these songs, as well as in the stories, both written and traditional, which later are treated as of religious character in the sect, the subject of sexual intercourse is most prominent. Adultery is made familiar to the minds of all; it is nowhere discouraged or denounced."

Sir Joseph Arnold in concuding the judgment said:

"It is not a question of theology that has been before us. The principle for which defendant and his witnesses have been contending is simply this—that what is morally wrong cannot be theologically right—when practices which sap the very foundations of morality, which involve a violation of the eternal and immutable Laws of Right are established under the name and sanction of Religion—they ought, for the common welfare of Society and in the interest of Humanity itself, to be publicly denounced and exposed."

The Maharaja Libel case furnishes an eloquent sermon on religion and exposes the ways of Vaishnava Maharajas. There can be no doubt that things have improved since.

If Mr. Kursondas Mulji in spirit had visited the Hindu Gymkhana Tent during the M.C.C. matches he would have seen along with ladies of Hindu community Bhatia ladies and girls the "descendants of conspirators of 1861" without "Gumta" (veil) their heads uncovered up to necks, taking without religious compunction refreshments from the restaurant and their luncheons at Mira Vegetarian restaurant at Apollo street. Nor were Bania ladies wanting, and none of these had gone near Havelis much less entered them. This would have no doubt gladdened the heart of late Mr. Kursondas Muljee to see the seed he had sown grow into a tree. But for all this, it is open to question how far Vaishnav Maharajas have improved from policy more than principle. Very many of them still lay claims, though not quite so openly as before, to being "gods."

UPHILL TASK

We will now turn to the appreciation of the work and worth of Mr. Kursondas Muljee, a humanist and reformer. By the study of the "milieu" in which he had to work, we have seen what an uphill game it was. Before he and his friends came out in the open Mathuradas Lowjee Lakhmidas Khimjee, Gokaldas Tejpal and others tried persuasive methods to wean Maharajas from their ways, but the reformers failed in their objects and it is then that they started the "Satya Prakash" and their crusade. The said reformers had a strong dash of conservatism in many of their opinions and theirs was a mission of true Vaishnavas out to destroy the Pustimarg eat-live-and enjoy "sect," Paradoxical as it may sound they were "Iconoclasts" out to break the idols of flesh and blood. Though mainly destroyers, theirs was not purely destructive work, as they, regardless of hatred and insult, wanted to find a remedy, their object being:

To Fan

And winnow from the coming step of the time
All chaff of customs wipe away all slime.
Left by men slugs and human serpentary."

What Mr. C. Y. Chintamani recently said of late Mr. Justice Ranade is true of Mr. Kursondas Muljee. He was of a "granite character" in his struggle to loosen the bonds of spiritual bondage, in the strength of his convictions, in the force with which he expressed them, in the vehemence with which he carried on the propaganda, and in his sincerity and in his zest for what may well be called the titanic struggle and fight, he yielded to no man in India. He has been called Martin Luther of Western India and "national hero" by Mr. F. S. Lely. I will liken him to Charles Bradlaugh. Like him he was a dauntless champion, and in many fields, a pioneer of reforms. His was an epoch-making fight against the Vallabhi Maharajas. Though he did not work in that field alone, undoubtedly his was the tallest achievement. Nor was that the only field of his reformist activities. He was an educationalist of advanced opinions, held strong views on widow remarriage, and foreign travel. His thought and action have left deep and enduring influence on the progressive questions of the day and to which he gave devoted service. In that connection one may adapt what Professor Bain in his Biography of John Stuart Mill said and ask: "Who shall integrate all the vibrations of enlightening thought and noble feeling that he set in motion? There can be no doubt that when future dares forget the past, his fate and fame shall be an echo and live unto eternity."

Though he did not accomplish all that he initiated, his is the distinction of accomplishing more than any other man of his day in spite of the disadvantages under which he had to labour. Whatever the ultimate verdict of History, undoubtedly his will be the deathless memory of honest service, faithfully done and loyally rendered in a world made nobler by his living, richer by his service and poorer by his death. He was a brave soul who suffered in the cause of free thought and the fruits of whose labour others have enjoyed.

HARIJANS TURNED OUT OF TEMPLE AREA

Leader Sings Pathetic Song & Puts Pujari To Shame

CAWNPORE, Mar. 6.

A very amusing incident took place in Chatai Mohal, in front of Sangam Lal's temple, when thousands of people accompanying the local Harijan Sevak Sangha procession finding insufficient room on the road took their stand on the verandah of the Sangam Lal's temple, and began to sing the Harijan uplift songs in chorus with the processionist below.

TOO MUCH FOR "PUJARI"

The Pujari of the temple could not tolerate this and he rebuked his men for allowing them to stand there.

Thereupon the servants forcibly got them down.

After this, the Pujari and others in the temple were put to shame when Pt. Ram Dulara sang a very pathetic song showing how such actions of such Pujjaris had compelled thousands of their own kith and kin to take to other religions, thereby being responsible for the killing of numerous cows, whom they claim to revere as their mother.

The prominent workers kept the processionists under control, and no untoward incident could take place. The processionists were shouting slogans like "Satya Sanatan Dharma ki Jai," "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and "Chhus Chhut ka Nash Ho."

It terminated after passing through Sarafa, Chowk, Sirki Mohal, Chatai Mohal, Pili Kothi, Nayagunj, Naughare an Badshahinaka.—United Press.

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GOODYEARS
PRICES ARE LOWER THAN YOU MAY EVER SEE AGAIN
You do not need to be told how costly it often turns out to be when you risk riding on old, worn tyres. It's a gamble with safety, isn't it?
You may just as easily find it is costly, too, to experiment with many tyres of unknown make.
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Be wise in your choice then. Be safe in your motoring. Get new Goodyears for your car now.
GOODYEAR

Tender Gums Are *Dangerous!*

Tender gums—bleeding gums—are Nature's warning that your teeth are in danger of infection and serious trouble looms ahead.

Profit by the warning. Take steps to ensure that your gums are properly cared for, that your mouth is sterilized and your teeth protected against ravages of decay. "KOPRAN" tooth paste will come to your aid. A triumph of modern Indian research, it is unique in containing the gum hardening principles of Babool, while its cleansing, astringent, anti-acid and anti-septic qualities are second to none.

KOPRAN TOOTH PASTE

CLEANS THE TEETH—HARDENS THE GUMS.

Manufactured by KOPRAN CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.,
83/85, TARDEO ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE

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Latest Commercial News

INDIAN STERLING LOAN EASIER

New York Cotton Prices 3 Points Down

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat And Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, March 7.

On Wednesday, the Sterling Dollar Cross Rate opened steadier and thereafter moved within a narrow range. The Sterling Franc Cross Rate witnessed minor variations.

IMPROVED BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market opened steady on account of the indications that the Bankhead Bill would again come up before the House to-morrow. There was improved speculative buying but on the advance there was some liquidation and also Southern selling.

LONDON BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold prices registered a reactionary decline and London silver also ruled easy on account of insufficient support.

GRAINS QUIETLY STEADY.

Liverpool wheat ruled easy owing to the absence of stimulating cables from abroad. Chicago wheat ruled steady on Commission Houses buying. Chicago oats and Argentine Linseed ruled quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN EASY.

The 3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan closed easy at £91 1/2.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 7.

Previous closing rate	.....	12.12
To-day's opening rate	.....	12.14
Difference	.....	+.02
To-day's closing rate	.....	12.09
Difference	.....	—.03
Broach Expectation	.....	Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 7.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.30
To-day's opening rate	.....	6.27
Difference	.....	—.03
To-day's closing rate	.....	6.28
Difference	.....	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 7.

Indications that the Bankhead bill would again come up before the House helped the market to maintain a fairly steady undertone and prices showed a small gain on some speculative buying. The market on the whole lacks enterprise due to the uncertainty surrounding events at Washington and such advances as occur were barely sustained.

Operations in May commenced at 12.14 i.e. 2 points higher than the previous closing. Trading at the outset was moderately active on improved buying influenced by steadier Stock Exchange market with May gradually rising to 12.20 at this level some liquidation and southern selling caused prices to fall back and the quotation again touched 12.17.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 12.09 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 7.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12.18/12.17) 12.14/12.14
July (12.29/12.29) 12.27/12.26
October (12.43/12.42) 12.38/12.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.32) 6.31
American May (6.29) 6.28
Egyptian March (8.78) 8.77
Egyptian May (8.74) 8.72

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 7. 10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened 2 points up and improved further by 6 points, Broach A-M. was traded in at Rs. 202 at night and thereafter ruled quiet around Rs. 201-8.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 7.

Silver opened easy at Rs. 55/8, 61/6 and 61/9 for ready, Fagan and Chaitra delivery early Prices continued steady under small buying orders but subsequently on easier London silver, the market gave way and closed at Rs 55/7, 61/5 and 61/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs 33/14/6, 33/14/6 and 33/14/9 for ready, Fagan and Chaitra delivery. The market improved on some scattered buying but thereafter eased on steadier dollar cables and closed easy at Rs 33/13/9, 33/13/9 and 33/14/.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 7.

Previous closing	.....	5.07 1/2
To-day's closing	.....	5.07 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 7.

Previous closing	.....	5.06 3/4
To-day's opening	.....	5.07 1/2
To-day's closing	.....	5.07 15/16
Difference	.....	+.0.1 3/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 7.

Previous closing	.....	77.03
To-day's opening	.....	77.18
To-day's closing	.....	77.25
Difference	.....	+.22

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 7.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.07 1/2 and then slightly gave way to 5.07 3/8 recovering thereafter to 5.07 1/2.

The closing rate was 5.07 15/16

Franc opened at 77.18 and later fell to 77.15 without further variation.

The rate finally closed at 77.25

LONDON SILVER

London, March 7.

There was insufficient support.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 9/16d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 5/8d.	20 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 7.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-17-2	£6-16-10

BULLION

London, March 7.

Influx (nil) nii
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold (£6-17-2) £6-16-10
Silver (20 9/16d.) 20 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 7.

8 months (31-32 p.c.) 31-32 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 7. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6/1-16) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5.81 1/2) 5.81 1/2
New York on Bombay (38.25) 38-25
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.96
London on Milan (59.06) 59.25
London on Shanghai (1.4 1/2) 1.4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 7th day of March 1934

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1934

8-0 Rs. 201
10-30 Rs. 200/12
12-30 Rs. 201/4
2-30 Rs. 200/12
4-30 Rs. 201
5-0 Rs. 201/12
April-May
Highest Rs. 201/12
Lowest Rs. 199/4

U K STAPLE COMMODITY PRICES DAILY INDEX.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Saturday, Feb. 17	.....	127.3
Monday, Feb. 19	.....	126.4
Tuesday, Feb. 20	.....	126.3
Wednesday, Feb 21	.....	126.9
Thursday, Feb. 22	.....	126.7
Friday, Feb. 23	.....	127.0

(By Air Mail, Reuter.)

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 7.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 52-1/2 for May 54-1/8 for July and 56-5/8 for October i.e. about 3/8 penny lower than the previous closing The market showed very little activity owing to the absence of any stimulating cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 87-1/4, July 86-1/2 and September 87-3/8. Trading was moderately active on commission houses buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 7.

Chicago oats opened quiet with May at 34-1/4 and July 34-3/8 while rye commenced trading in May at 50. There was very little doing in both markets and nothing important transpired.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, March 7.

Argentine linseed was quiet in the absence of any speculative demand with May option falling to 12.20 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 7.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£230) £230 irregular
Lead (£11 11/16) £11 11/16 firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36 1/4) £35 3/4 to £36
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 2-1

JUTE

First Market 3.1.1. Continent New Crop March-April (£16 1/2) £16 1/2 value.
Dundee March (£18 1/2) unquoted.
Lightning March (£17 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (5 1/32) 5 1/8 paid and buyers. April-June (5 3/32) 5 7/32 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 1/2) £11 7/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11) £11 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March-April (£9 7/16) £9 3/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£9 1/16) 9 1/16 sellers.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, March 7.

There was a fairly keen competition in wool sales. Merinos scoured and greasy and fine crossbreds at par and 5 per cent others 5/10 centuries lower.

Greasy inferior to average:—
Lower (0-6 3/4) 0.7
Higher (1-9) 1-9 1/2.
Scoured inferior to average:—
Lower (0/10) 0-11.
Higher (2-10 1/2) 2-11 1/2.

JUTE SHARES RULE EASIER

Steady Undertone In Coals And Teas Quiet

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

In Share Market to-day Jutes were easier at opening but later on, however, moderate business was put through at steadily hardening rates. In Coals the undertone continued very steady and fair business took place. Teas were quiet but steady. Miscellaneous revealed no interesting feature although Engineering issues continued steady. Government securities were slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 87/10; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/4; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 102/13; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 100/10; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 100/14; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/13 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 101/15; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 105/8 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank 25/4.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Guaranteed 78.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy 3/9; New Victoria ordy 1/5.

Coals:—Amalgamated 15/4; Burrakur 14/3; Deoli 7/2; East Indian 17/4; New Manbhoom 18/8.

JUTES.

Adamjee ordy 10/4; Adamjee pref 106/8 small lot; Anglo-India ordy 379/8 small lot; Auckland 212; Bally 186; Barnagore 163; Budge Budge 344/8; Clive 30/4; Delta 369; Fort Gloster 570 small lot; Gourepore 413 small lot; Howrah 55/14; Hukumchand 12/6; Hukumchand pref 101 small lot; Kamarhatty ordy 558; Lansdowne ordy 151; Megna 25/4; Naihati ordy 405; National ordy 25; Northbrook pref 126/8 small lot; Nuddea 25/6; Orient 215 small lot; Presidency 5/13; Standard ordy 342 small lot; Waverley ordy 1/12

Teas:—Bishnauth 27/12; Durrang 11/8; Hasimara 39/8; Maulvie 2/2; Rajabhat 40/4; Tezpore 8/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bisra Stone Lime 55; Burma Corporation 9/14; Bengal Aerating Gas 63; Bengal Telephone pref 14/4; Upper Ganges electric 10/8; Arthur Butler ordy 7; Burn and Co. ordy 215; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 101; Indian Iron and Steel 5/6; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 50/8; Indian Standard Wagon pref 116 small lot; Delhi Flour 1/4; Associated Hotels pref 76; Bararee Coke 9/14; B. I. corporation ordy 1/2; B. I. Corporation defd As 12; India General Navigation pref 106 small lot; Port Shipping 13/12 ex div. Bharat 8/1. Cawnpore 29/10 ex div; Carew & Co., 16/12; Murree Brewery 170; New Savan 12/7.—A. P.

ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENTS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT EDGED SECURITIES LOWER ON BALANCE

Rubber Stroag On Revival Of Restriction Rumours

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 7.

The Stock Exchange displayed a fair amount of animation but owing to the selling by weak holders in view of to-morrow's settlement, price movements especially among home securities were somewhat erratic with most gilt-edged securities lower on balance. Gold minings, however, maintained a good tone.

Commodities were quiet apart from shellac, and rubber, the latter particularly responding to the revival of favourable restriction rumours.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day easy at £91 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 7. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were well supported. Giltedgeds became firmer after being easier. Rubber shares were firmer. The general tone was quiet but the tendency generally was good.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£82) £81 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £102 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 5/8) £110 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 5/8) £113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104) £103 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Barzilian Traction (dol 11 3/4) dol 11 3/4
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol 2 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 5/8) dol 7 3/4
Electric Mayers Insurance (26-7 1/2) 26-3
Princhin John (35-9) 35-6
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 36-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-4 1/2) 94-6
Swadeshi Match (11-0) 10-9
Dunlop Rubber (49-9) 50-7 1/2
University Ordinary (23-10 1/2) 24-0
Ford Motors (30-1 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
British American Tobacco (121-3) 120-7 1/2
Camerzas 'A' (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (119-3) 119-0
P and O S N Co., Defd. (19-0) 19-10 1/2
Distillers (90-3) 89-9
British Celonese (16-3) 16-6
British Celonese (16-0) 15-10 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (65-3) 65-0
Courtankis Ordinary (54-9) 55-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-0) 14-0
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickel (24 1/4) 24 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-7 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 7. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £79 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/8) £91 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£112) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian stock 1958/68 (£113 3/4) £113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (2 p.c. premium) 2 p.c. premium.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-9) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (20) 20-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-10 1/2) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (65-7 1/2) 65-0
Burma Corporation (15-4 1/2) 15-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 5/8) £19 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (48-0) 48-0
Rand Mines (132-6) 131-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Doran Tea (56-3) 56-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (£40) £40

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

OIL SHARES

Veneuzola (38-9) 38-9
Anglo-Persian (52-6) 52-6
Burma Oil (93-9) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (11-7 1/2) 11-4 1/2
Shell Transport (56-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£23 1/8) £23 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£64 1/2 Ex Div) £63 1/2
L M S Ord (£29 1/2) £28 3/4
L N E R Defd (£11) £10 7/8
Southern Defds (£31 1/4) £30 1/8
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£127) £127
London Board "C" Stock (£88) £78

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 7.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:

General Motors (dol 39) dol 38
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/4) dol 15 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 55 1/2) dol 55 1/2
U S Steel (Preference) (unquoted) dol 93

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 6

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer Corn Power Com	10
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	24
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	46
Consolidated Gas	40
Columbia Gas	16
American Tel and Tel	121 3/4
Western Union Telg	55 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	37 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	30
Erie R R	21 1/4
Pennsylvania R R	39
Union Pacific R R	128
Great North Pfd	28
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	49
Distillers Seagram	20
Bethelehem Steel	45
United States Steel	55
American Smelting	45
Int Nickel of Canada	24 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/4
Kenhecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	42
General Motors	28
Packard Motor	6
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	38 1/2
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	32
Socony	17 1/4
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	15 1/2
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	499
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	40

Market dull and irregular.

INDO-JAP. AGREEMENT HITCH

Further Delay In Signing Likely

NEW DELHI, March 7.

There is likelihood of a further delay in the signing of the Indo-Japanese agreement in Delhi, as minor points relating to the drafting of the convention require slight adjustments.

The delay is also caused by the pre-occupation of Sir Joseph Bhore in the Assembly, and according to lobby conversations, it is not improbable that His Excellency Sawada, Leader of the Japanese Delegation may have to proceed to Simla in April for a few days, in case the treaty is not signed in Delhi earlier.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 7th March, tenders to the amount of £58,000,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 1 3/4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 14th March, 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Rugby.—British Air Ministry has placed substantial order for Dehavilland Tiger-Moth Light Biplanes, which will form equipment of certain Royal Air Force units. These machines resemble in size and general appearance well-known Moth touring planes, which are flown by amateur pilots all over world.—B. O. W.

SCENE IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

his motion would receive the support of all the non-official members.

MUSLIM SUPPORT.

Maulana Shafi Daudi supported Sir Hari Singh Gour, who had voiced the opinion of India. The entire Muslim community supported the joint memorandum on the point. Dyarchy had shown constant conflict between the two sides.

STEEL FRAME AND WHITE ANTS.

Sardar Bhupat Singh said that constitutional advance was not worth having if India did not have control of the Services. He added "Lloyd George has defined the Services as a steel frame. They are white ants which would eat up the foundation of the proposed constitution."

GIDNEY AGREES.

Sir Henry Gidney agreed that Sir Hari Singh Gour voiced the demand of India. The speaker had put in a dissenting minute to the Indian delegate's memorandum to the Joint Select Committee, because he believed that there should be a transitional stage, when the Government of India would recruit to the I.C.S., I.P.S., and the I.M.S., with the right of appeal to the Secretary of State. There were troubles in India, which still required the presence of British officials. However, he agreed that the White Paper proposals in this respect aimed at taking away with the left hand what they gave with the right.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that he did not object to the British element in the services as long as there was Indian control.

Sir Mohamed Yaqub maintained that recruitment to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service would have to be left to the Secretary of State as long as the transitional period would remain and the transitional period would remain until all classes worked in India to improve the atmosphere.

CONTROL OF KEY SERVICES.

Diwan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar said that the speeches made showed that there was animosity against the services (hear, hear). They aso admitted that certain percentage of European element would be necessary in key services of the I.C.S. and I.P.C. The only question really was who should be the recruiting authority. He wished the recruiting authority to be the Government of India for the two key services and that adequate protection should be given by the Public Service Commission. (Applause).

HAIG'S REPLY.

Sir Harry Haig replying, said that the matter had passed out of the hands of the Government of India and, therefore, he could not express definite opinion on policy but would forward a report of the debate to the Secretary of State.

Diwan Lalchand Navalrai: With Government of India's recommendations.

The Home Member said, that he was glad that the debate was held, as it had enabled the House to show that their attitude towards services was friendly and fair and was in no way inspired by feelings of hostility.

"I think", he added, "it is very important that that should go out to the country and go out to the people of England."

"OBSCURE."

The function of services strictly speaking was to carry out the policy laid down by the Government. This was obscured under the present conditions, because some members of the services also had some authority regarding the formulation of policy but under the new constitution that would not be so.

MOTION REJECTED.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that in view of the fact that he had no satisfactory reply from the Government of India who had not either accepted or acquiesced in his views, he had no option but to press the motion to a division.

Sir Harisingh Gour's motion was rejected by 57 votes to 37.

The House adjourned for lunch.

TO EXPEDITE REFORMS

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari, Leader of the Centre Party moved a token cut of hundred rupees to raise a debate on the necessity of expediting reforms. He said that he did not mind the merits of the White Paper proposals but he was keen that they be brought into force as early as possible and the position of His Majesty's Government in this respect should not be left in doubt. He recalled His Majesty's message when he inaugurated the first assembly and the premier's speech at the first Round Table Conference pledging early reforms. All the prerequisites for the inauguration of the new constitution were available through the elaborate reports by various committees, commissions and conferences. He drew the pointed attention of the House to the Sapru Memorandum indicating that the new constitution would be set working by the end of 1934.

The Speaker also wished the Government to make an immediate announcement whether the present assembly would be dissolved or continued.

PARMANAND & COMMUNAL AWARD.

Bhai Parmanand said that the Nehru Report, the Central Committee report and the Simon report and the Government of India despatch all agreed either in favour of abolishing the communal electorate or give them no recognition beyond the Lucknow Pact but the White Paper in the words of an Englishman had proposed mediaeval institutions by making India divide in classes and communities. The Premier had admitted himself that an imposed agreement might make the constitution unworkable. So long as the communal award was the basis, the White Paper scheme was unacceptable and therefore there was no use asking the Government to expedite the reforms. He accordingly opposed the motion.

"SCRAP OF PAPER."

Mr. Azaharali said that he would not follow the previous speaker and indulge in communal wrangles (Cheers). He took the national attitude and declared that the White Paper was a scrap of paper. He said that no Member would get re-elected unless he stood for full dominion self-government.—A.P.

Mr. Anklesaria doubted the propriety of discussion at this juncture as it might embarass the friends of Indian reforms in England.

DANGER IN DELAY.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that unfortunately India had become a part of British party politics and certain wellknown persons in the public life of England deliberately became ignorant.

In summing up the Indian attitude on the White Paper he said "Nobody in this country was satisfied with the White Paper. If the White Paper as it stands becomes law there will be many ready to cooperate and work the constitution with the object of getting further reforms and putting further pressure on Government for that purpose. If the White Paper was modified as suggested by Indian delegates then reforms would be worked by a very large number of men in India with the object of making them a success and for a number of years the constitution would not require further amendment. Not only the moderates but a large number of extremists would work it but everybody wants reforms to come as soon as possible and there is a danger in delay. Sir Cowasji was sure that if the diehords came out to India for o year and each was posted as a collector he would return to England a different man.

Mr. Yaminkhan said that the agitators like Bhai Parmanand florished so long as the reforms did not come.

BEWARE OF LEFT WING!

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that the left wing of the Congress was waiting for a chance for another revolution. If the Government wished to play their hand, they would delay matters, otherwise, if the reforms were introduced early, the right wing of Congressmen would come into legislatures.

"IN FULL SYMPATHY."

Sir B. L. Mitter, Leader of the House said that Gowernment were in full sympathy with the object of the motion. Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari asked as to when a general election would take place. That would depend upon the progress of events now before the Joint Parliamentary committee. Government here and in London were fully conscious of the necessity of expedition. He promised to forward to the Secretary of State either the full debate or the substance thereof, further stating that Government agreed with the necessity for expedition.

Rajabahadur Krishnamachari accepted the assurance and withdrew his motion.

But he asked: what about the elections?

Sir B. L. Mitter replied that as soon as the Governor General got a clear idea of the time table in London he would lose no time in making the announcement.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Long Liquidation In New York Cotton

BANKHEAD BILL TO BE CONSIDERED ON THURSDAY

Liverpool Market Quiet On Bombay Selling

OPERATORS AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, March 7.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market was dull and featureless and traders had adopted a waiting attitude. Prices advanced on covering by shorts but later declined on long liquidation.

The market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 12.17. There was scattered covering which steadily improved prices by 8 points from the opening level. At noon the market reached the highest level of the day when May was quoted 12-25. Later on there was some liquidation which resulted in a steady decline and prices recorded a fall of 13 points from the highest level. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline 8 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 12-35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 12-13c.

BANK HEAD BILL

The Bank head Bill is to be considered by the House on Thursday. Professional operators are awaiting fresh developments.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern State:—Despite the reports that the Bankhead Bill is likely to come up before Congress on the 8th inst. Prices sagged due to lack of any fresh incentive and traders uncertain attitude.

General Johnson, administrator of the N R A tentatively proposes a further reduction in working hours and increase in wages by 10 per cent which is not favourably viewed by traders.

According to the International lederation statistics the world's total consumption of all growths for the half year ending 31st January is shown at 12,519,000 bales against 12,470,000 bales same period last year out of which American 7,810,000 bales and Indian 2,353,000 bales against 7,323,000 bales and 2,161,000 bales respectively. For the same period the world's mill stocks are 5,216,000 bales against 5,050,000 bales a year ago out of which American 2,833,000 bales and Indian 1,203,000 bales against 2,558,000 bales and 1,527,000 bales respectively.

The only bright spot in these statistics is the increased consumption of Indian cotton and the smaller mill stocks in Japan of 446,000 bales against 647,000 bales and in India 867,000 bales against 973,000 bales respectively a year ago.

According to our information from America the party political situation is unsatisfactory as there is less unanimity amongst Democratic members on several Government measures compared with the solidity shown a year ago. Although sall upturns are possible on favourable developments of the Bankhead Bill, we see no incentive to buy epcetp on good setbacks.

We recommend purchases of July Uppers against sales in July Liverpool around present differences.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points on Tuesday. Business was restricted pending further Washington developments. There was heavy Bombay and Alexardia selling which was followed by speculative buying induced by more favourable talk regarding the Bankhead Bill. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 2 points higher at 6.33d per lb

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point with March 5.07, May 4.99 and July 4.97.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels were quiet on scattered selling while Uppers ruled steady with a limited enquiry. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 4 points down with spot cotton 6 points lower at 8.98. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points and spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 7.13d per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12 25 plus 04 (12-29 p.m.)
Lowest 12.12—09 (close)
Liverpool May highest 6.32 plus 04 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 6.28 (1-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Trading market lacking stimulating news Known bullish factors appear discounted. Speculation needs fresh incentive.

New York: Market easier under spot house and Wall Street selling. Bankhead Bill scheduled house consideration Thursday

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool agents:—

Bankhead Bill on Thursday. Liverpool looks like considerable selling from Bombay market to-day.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable from their New York friends:

New York: Prospective passage control Bill appears discounted.

New York: Distinct absence of pressure; good trade demand; outsiders awaiting anticipated legislation; we prefer the buying side.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 6.

May 1934	12.12—09
July 1934	12.25—08
October 1934	12.35—11
December 1934	12.45—10
January 1935	12.50—12
Spot	12.35—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 6.

March 1934	12.00—05
May 1934	12.13—06
Spot	12.13—06

New York, March 6.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	12.23
July 1934	12.34
October 1934	12.45
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	12.22
July 1934	12.32
October 1934	12.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 6.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	18,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 6.

Silver.—Business small.

Spot	20-9/16
Forward	20-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-17-2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 6.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934	6.33	6.33+02
April 1934		6.31+02
May 1934	6.32	6.30+02
June 1934		6.28+02
July 1934		6.27+02
August 1934		6.26+02
September 1934		6.25+01
October 1934		6.24+01
November 1934		6.24+01
December 1934		6.25+01
January 1935		6.25+01
February 1935		6.25+01
March 1935		6.26+01
Middling Spot		6.62+02

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar 7

T T on London—
Previous close 1-4 7/16
To-day's opening 1-4 7/16
To-day's close 1-4 3/8
Tone: Quiet.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 6

Broach A/May opening 203 1/2; highest 204 1/2; lowest 201 3/4; close 202
Broach J/Aug opening 210 3/4; highest 210 3/4; lowest 208 1/2; close 208 3/4
Oomra March opening 177 1/2; highest 177 1/2; lowest 176; close 176
Oomra May opening 179 1/2; highest 179 1/2; lowest 178; close 178
Bengal March opening 134; highest 134; lowest 133 1/2; close 133 1/2
Bengal May opening 138 1/2; highest 138 1/2; lowest 138; close 138
Bengal July opening 142 1/2; highest 142 1/2; lowest 142; close 142

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 108 at Cross Rate 5.07 1/2
Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May 201 Liverpool May 6.24 Rs. 70 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay-New York: Broach A/May 201 New York May 12.12 Rs. 64 1/2 at Cros Rate 5.07 1/2.

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Total takings of American cotton by World's Spinners up to March 3 are as under in thousands:—

	Season from 1st Aug 1933-34	1932-33	193132
Great Britain	880	830	781
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	3,748	3,578	3,789
Continent	2,639	2,530	2.142
Japan, China, etc.	1,440	1,518	1,956
Total	8,707	8,456	8,668

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, March 6

SAKELS—	
March	15.87—11
May	16.06—15
July	16.18—10
November	16.20—02
January	16.25+03
ASHMOUNI	
April	12.29—04
October	12.43—03
November	12.49—92

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 6.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	8.79
May 1934	8.74
July 1934	8.72
October 1934	8.48
November 1934	8.49
December 1934	8.44
F. G. F. Spot	8.98

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 6.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.87
Fine (Good Staple)	5.02
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.17
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.78
Fine	3.88
Superfine	3.98
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 6.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.76
Amsterdam	7.53-1/2
Brussels	21.76
Madrid	37.28
Milan	59.06
Berne	15.69
Paris	77.03
Prague	122.000
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.06-3/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta, March/April per cwt., nominal 6/10-1/2.
C & F Bombay, March/April per cwt., sellers 6/7-1/2.
C & F Karachi, March/April per cwt., sellers 6/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET,

London, March 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-7/16.

SEEDS.

London, March 6.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-11-3.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-2-6.

LINSEED.

London, March 6.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, March/April sellers £11-5-0.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, March/April sellers £9-8-9.
Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £11-10-0.

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 6.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., March sellers 18/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers 19/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 6.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 5 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 7.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3-1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	87-8
3-1/2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	87-8-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	102-12
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	102-13
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	115-0
5 p.c. 1945 Cash	115-1
TAXFREES.	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	101-10
5 pc 1955 Mysore	114/0
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6-1/2 pc 1935 BDL	106/1
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97-6
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 pc 1943 Cash	102/10
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	107-12
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107-5
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107-11
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103/7
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107-15
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	105-8
CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)	
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1947	96-8
4 pc M Deb 1974	96/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	107-0
6 pc M Deb 1954	118/12
6 pc K P T 1956	118/12
6½ p c B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

NOTE:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper opened to-day at Rs. 87/12 and declined to Rs. 87/8. At the decline the market was steady and closed at Rs. 87/8.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 7

B C Rate T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16
Near
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 March/15 May
Banks selling T T 1/6 May/June
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 April-May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
Banks buying T T 261 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 577
Banks buying D D 587
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.07 3/8 6th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/16 7th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 7th instant
London/Paris 77.06 6th instant
London/Belgium 21.77 6th instant
London/Switzerland 15.69 6th instant.
London/Italy 59.12 6th instant
London/Berlin 12.78 6th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 6th instant
London/New York 5.06 1/2 6th instant
Amsterdam/London 7.54 1/2 6th instant
Java/London 7.53 6th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold £6-16-10 5th instant £6-17-2 6th instant
Silver London ready 20 5/8 5th instant 20 9/16 6th instant
Silver London forward 20 11/16 5th instant 20 5/8 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 46.30 5th instant 46.40 6th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 5th instant 1 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 5th instant 1 1/16 per cent 6th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 7

Both Gold and Silver market were dull and featureless to-day. Shanghai T T on London opened unchanged at 1-4 7/16 and closed easy at 1-4 3/8. In the local market Silver prices fluctuated within a range of 4 annas highest being Rs. 61/12 and lowest Rs. 61/8. Gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Ready Silver	55-12-0
March settlement	61-10-0
April settlement	61-12-0
Ready Gold	33-15-3
March settlement	33-15-3
April settlement	33-15-3

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, March 6

Spot Silver 46 1/4 cents
March 46.43 plus 13c.
May 46.85 plus 15c.
Tone: Steady
Note: The American Treasury reports and receipts of Silver by mints under the new coinage scheme 1,418,000 ounces up to 2nd March.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/10; Highest Rs. 25/12/6; Closing Rs. 25/12/3.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23; Closing Rs. 23/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 7.

Broach cotton is selling Rs. 70 under Liverpool Americans and Bengal cotton is selling about Rs. 70 below Broach Cotton. These figures give an idea about the relative value of Indian cotton.

The local cotton market opened quiet to-day at Rs. 199/8 for Broach A-M delivery in sympathy with a decline of 9 points in New York figures. Thus the opening prices in the local market were Rs. 5 below yesterday's highest level.

Stocks of cotton in Bombay are about 11 lac bales and demand from mills is no sufficient to sustain prices.

Spot cotton is moving slowly and the general feeling is against any marked improvement. At present tenders of Oomras and Bengals are issued for March delivery and next month tenders against Broach A-M will be issued. At the top of this extensive double option business in the forward market will be finally closed at the end of the month. Under the circumstances the market will be influenced by speculative operations of option dealers.

There was scattered selling at the opening which depressed prices to Rs. 199 but at the decline there was increasd short covering which improved prices to Rs. 200/8.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 9 points but opened steady at a loss of 3 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. Rs. 200/12
Broach J-A. Rs. 207/12
Oomra March Rs. 174/8
Oomra May Rs. 176/8
Bengal March Rs. 134/8
Bengal May Rs. 138/4
Bengal July Rs. 142/4

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, March 7

	To-day	Total.
Oomra March	1,100	11,900
Bengal March	500	1,000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 7

M.G.—
Bengal U P sup 143; fine 140; F G 137; good 133
Punjab sup 143; fine 140; F G 137; good 133
Rajputana sup 143; fine 140; FG 137; good 133
Oomra No. 3 extra superfine 181; sup 178; fine 176; FG 173
C P No. 1 extra superfine 194; sup 191; fine 189; FG 186
C P No. 2 extra superfine 187; sup 184; fine 182; FG 179

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 7

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	148	.....
Bengal Fine	145	.....
Bengal F G	141	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G	141	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	192	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	192	.....
Pundhurna Fine	184	.....
Yeotmal Fine	183	.....
Arvi Fine	183	.....
Ellichpur Fine	183	.....
Amraoti-Berar Fine	179	.....
Khamgaon Fine	178	.....
Mulkapur Fine	172	.....
Khandesh Fine	170	.....
Jalna/Sailu Fine	170	.....
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	179	.....
Broach Fine	209/11	.....
Punjab/American	218	.....
Punjab/American mix	209	.....
Cambodia	.....	256
Miraj/Sangli	.....	171
Compta Good	.....	186
Manza	318	.....

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, March 7

Receipts into Bombay.
In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	543	199,045
Central India	492	143,149
Barsi and Nagar	478	135,306
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	85,298
Berar	1,012	265,543
Central Provinces	623	69,612
Total Oomras	3,148	847,953
Dholera	58	21,305
N-W Provinces	.....	6,690
Rajputana	784	24,848
Sind-Punjab	886	115,992
Broach	2,220	144,602
Coompta & Dharwar	51	10,320
Westerns-Northeras	30	4,452
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	5,979
Persion	...	992
American	.....	20,437
Egyptian and African	90	61,356
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	.....	24
Total	7,267	1,268,550

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.

	1st Sep to 1st Mar. Yesterday.	This year
Europe	4,502	229,344
Japan and China	7,250	253,319
Coast Ports	.....	8,924
Up-country by Rail	.....	60,395
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	27,710
Total	11,752	579,692

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

100 Tata Mill Kapadvanj 17 on
100 Tata Mill Mugabhupr farm 37 on
100 Oshman Suleman Parbhani 172
106 Oshman Suleman Kapasin 157 1/2
102 Narshi Nagshi Parbhani 170 1/2
47 Swadeshi Mill Jalna 176
46 N. Rajaram Dhulia 170 1/4
60 A. Damodar Patre 14 1/2 off
100 Langli and Co., Manmar 14 off
100 P. Crystal and Co., Broach farm 13 on
153 Sancheri Mill Broach 189

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Linseed May	6 4 9
Linseed Sept.	6 9 9
Wheat May	3 14 3
Wheat Sept	3 15 6

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Java Ready	14 6 0
February Shipment	4 7 6
March Shipment	4 7 0
A-M. Shipment	4 6 6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Reactionary Feeling With Liquidation

MARKET CORRECTING OVER-BROUGHT STATE

Bombay March 7

Th Shar Bazar ruled easy today on general long liquidation and prices show declines in almost every share on the forward list. The market is correcting overbought state and resent liquidation is improving the technical situation. Decline in commodity prices and particularly cotton is bound to have adverse effect on the general economic condition of agriculturits in this country. Thus there seems to be no reasonable ground for any improvement in industrial and trade conditions.

Both Powers and Andhras declined on the declaration of Rs. 17/8 dividend. Burmas failed to hold due to bulls unloading. Tata Steel ordys. and deferreds suffered a set back. Textile shares ruled steady. Share market will remain open for one hour on Thursday and Friday. No business will be done on Saturday the 10th instant.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar 7

Bombay Dyeing 751 50
Century 208 6
Central India 236 37 36
Colaba 76
Kohinoor 128 27
New Great 116 14
Simplex 81-14 82
Swadeshi 163 60
Bundi 27-14 23 12 14
I Cement 342 41 43 40 41
T Steel Defd 203 4 3
T Steel Ord 53-12 54-2 53-12 14
B Steam 270 68 69
B Burma 43 30 32 27
Tata Hydro 147-3 147-8
Andhra 1405 7 2
Tram ord 142-13 41-14 42-3
Tata Power 976 78 71

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 7.

	Rs.	as
100 Ahm. Advance	282	8
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	750	
250 Bradbury	60	0
100 Century	206	4
100 Central India	236	4
100 Colaba	76	4
100 Coorla	62	8
100 Crescent	7	0
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Elphinstone	N 3	8
250 Fazal	N-10	0
100 Finlay	68	8
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	111	14
1000 Hindustan	1625	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	14
100 Indore	112	8
100 Khatau	55	8
100 Kohinoor	127	8
250 Laxmi	753	12
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	425	0
250 Model	48	4
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	116	14
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
250 Pabani	3	8
250 Pearl	2	8
100 Phoenix	260	0
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2800	0
50 Simplex	82	8
100 Swadeshi	160	0
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	14
500 Vishnu	1437	8
1000 Western	731	4
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	91	8
25-50 Central	25	6
500 Imperial	1275	0
125-500 Imp. County.	313	12
50-100 India	105	4
5 Union	4-9-0	
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	27	14
70 Gwalior	88	0
250 Indian	341	0
40 Katni Def.	1172	8
100 Katni Ord.	297	8
75 Okha	165	0
10 Punjab	17	12
100 Shahabad	311	4
70 United	73	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	10	12
15-75 New India	27	6
200 Orienta l	3775	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	0
ELECTRIC		
10 Ahmedabad Old	143	12
1000 Andhra Valley	1402	8
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	142	13
100 Bombay Suburban	130	0
10 Broach	10	8
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	147	8
1000 Tata Power	971	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prantej	800	0
100 Ahm. Patty	114	12
100 C. Province	80	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	83	0
100 Gujarat	60	8
100 Mandra Bhon.	82	0
100 Pachora Jamner	77	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82	0
500 Tapti Valley	742	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	16	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	203	12
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	53	14
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	187	8
50 Belapur Sugar	175	10
100 Bombay Steam	269	6
125 Bom. Burma	427	8
50 Bombay Burma County	146	14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2-9-3	
50 Bombay Telephone	86	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	133	12
100 Indian Radio Def.	508	12
100 Indian Radio Ord.	477	8
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	7
30 Tata Construction	63	8
25 Tata Oil	18	0
PREF. SHARES.		
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235	0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270	10
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	79	8
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	460	0
7 per cent. Katni 1st.	121	4
7 per cent Katni 2nd (T F)	135	0
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14	0
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	127	8
7-1/2 per cent. Tata Power	1257	8
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163	12
7-1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	116	0
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17	4
7 per cent Vishnu	635	0

SHARES TENDERED.

Out of a total of 50253 shares for delivery in March settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra 521
Bundi 7810
Belapur 660
Bombay Burma 706
Bombay Steamer 292
Century 947
Dyeing 90
Indian Cement 1180
Kohinoor 546
Katni Cement 330
Nagpur 446
Punjab Cement 18600
Simplex 311
Shahabad 748
Swadeshi 314
Shivrajpur 650
Telephone 1235
Tata Steel Or. 7215
Tata Steel Def. 846
Tata Hydro 2378
Tata Power 614
Tata Const. 875
Tram 1890

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 6.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138/1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-5/8
National Bank of India	49-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent.	113-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	64-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	81-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	103-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales:—
Receipts to date 6-3-34 1933-34 6517000 1932-33 7285000
Receipts yesterday 6-3-34 1933-34 16000 1932-33 4000
Exports to date 6-3-34 1933-34 5716000 1932-33 5793000
Stock at Ports 2-3-34 1933-34 3367000 1932-33 4585000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-3-34 1933-34 1798000 1932-33 2978000
Stock at Liverpool 2-3-34 1933-34 1052000 1932-33 865000
Visible Supply 2-3-34 1933-34 7879000 1932-33 9243000
Quantity in Sight 2-3-34 1933-34 10033000 1932-33 10894000
Quantity out of Sight 2-3-34 1933-34 8707000 1932-33 8456000

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Mar. 6.

July	1.60—.04
September	1.63—.05
December	1.68—.04
January	1.69—.05

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Mar. 6.

May	0.87 1/8
July	0.86 1/4
September	0.87 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

March	59 5/8d.
May	52 7/8d.
July	54 3/4d.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1934

Rajen Babu's 'Quake Diary

FLOODS AND FISSURES COMPLETE DESTRUCTION

Viceroy Reaches Patna By Air For Study On Spot

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, March 7.

Jotting down his impressions of the second tour in his Diary, Babu Rajendra Prasad, describing conditions at Motihari and the interior of the District states that his statement that land could not have been more twisted than at Sitamarhi, is wrong, as at Motihari, the land had been turned and twisted to a greater extent.

Not only were there large fissures, but within a few feet, some portions were thrown up and other portions were pushed down. He saw parts of a house still standing on two sides, but the portion in the middle disappeared, having been swallowed by a large fissure.

Rajen Babu states that the amount of sand thrown out was immense. Not only all the roads lanes were under it, but inside the houses, there was such a tremendous lot of sand thrown out that the heap almost reached the roof.

Referring to certain areas in the interior, Babu Rajendra Prasad states that the damage to lands is immense, as large tracts are under sands five feet deep.

Water channels and ponds are filled up with sand and other tracts are under water. He concludes:—

"What with floods and what with earthquake, destruction is complete."

RECONSTRUCTION WORK

PATNA, Mar. 6.

Col. F C Temple joined his new duties, to-day, as Relief Engineer and Supply Officer of the Local Government. His duties include, not only organisation of the supplies necessary to enable the devastated towns to be rebuilt, and to ensure that all persons reconstructing their houses are able to obtain materials in sufficient quantity and at reasonable prices, but also the supervision of town engineers who will be posted at the centres which have suffered most, and who will advise and assist in the reconstruction of buildings.—A. P.

BURY POLITICS FOR PRESENT

And Work For Common Cause Of Humanity

BIHAR MINISTER ON RELIEF WORK

PATNA, Mar. 6.

"Let politics be buried for the present and let us work together for the common cause without any or as little controversy as possible. It is no less the duty of the sufferers who can help themselves, as it is for others to help them, and if I said so I have done no disservice." In those words the Hon'ble Abdul Aziz, the Bihar Education Minister, replied to the critics regarding the controversy raised over his estimate of situation in the country side in North Bihar and said: "I described the damage and disaster everywhere as great but I do not hold or say that Tirhut has become the Rajputana of Bihar. My views are according to my reading of the situation, and have been expressed in the interest of all the afflicted people to get them to realise the reality and act accordingly. I claim the right to state, whenever necessary the facts as they appeared to me and claim the right to draw my own conclusion. I may be wrong and others right, but it is wrong to say or suggest that I have less sympathy with people of the rural area than with those of the urban area."—A. P.

PAUCITY OF MEDICAL RELIEF

PATNA, March 7.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker wires:—

Doctor Jetly, Chief Medical Officer, Kashi Seva Samity, toured on behalf of the Bihar Central Relief Committee Darbhanga and Muzaffarpure districts. A large number of fracture cases, mostly compound and many septic cases giving bad odour are unprovided for in the interior due to the impassability of the roads. The doctor himself had two car accidents.

Patients are unable to reach hospitals and medical aid could not reach patients.

The Patna Medical College authorities have consented to admit patients, the Bihar Central Relief Committee bearing all transport charges and arranging medical attendance 'en route.'

Sitamarhi Harijan locality is flooded and is unhealthy. Rajendra Babu has instructed the local relief officer to find fresh locality to provide huts.

CENTRAL RELIEF FUND TOPS 19 LAKHS

PATNA, March 6.

The Rajendra Prasad Bihar Central Relief Committee Fund totals Rs. 1,906,723.—A. P.

Jewish Girls And Mother Arrested

GUJRAT, Mar. 5.

Quite a sensation was caused, to-day, when three Jewish girls along with their mother were arrested in pursuance of warrants from Calcutta.

They were produced before the District Magistrate who ordered two minor girls to be escorted to Calcutta. This family group has been giving dances at the local "Lal Theatre" for the last three years.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSES' HEALTH IMPROVES

CALCUTTA, March 7.

Writing from Geneva on February 14 to a relative in Calcutta, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose says that his health is better. The acute pain has gone, and there has been a slight increase in his weight. But dull pain still recurs and gets aggravated, if there is any irregularity in his food or in his daily habits. Progress is slow, but if there is no setback, he hopes to improve steadily.—A. P.

MALAVIYA ARRIVES IN DELHI

DELHI, Mar. 6.

Pandit Madan Malaviya arrived here this morning from Benares in connection with the inter-universities conference.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has also arrived in the same connection and will stay here till March 19.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO KAPURTHALA

Police Precautionary Measures

KAPURTHALA, Mar. 5.

The Inspector General of the State forces has notified in connection with the coming visit of the Viceroy to Kapurthala that the State authorities are making necessary arrangements for extending a hearty welcome to Their Excellencies. Precautionary measures are being taken lest some outsiders might create some trouble. Orders have therefore been issued to the following effect:—

Every outsider should, when asked by the police, tell his name, residence and purpose of his coming.

Every citizen is expected to provide facilities and information regarding his guests, who happen to come when inquired by the police.

The Superintendent of Police is authorised to detain any person who gives incorrect information regarding himself till correct and precise information is received and that the Superintendent of Police is also authorised to detain any person whom he suspects that he has not come there with a bona-fide" purpose.

No lady should throw any offering at the State coach carrying His Excellency the Viceroy. It is punishable.

Everybody is allowed to see the procession but should remain quiet and peaceful at the spot when so ordered by the police.

LANDLORDS' AND SHOPKEEPERS' RESPONSIBILITY

Owners of houses on the route of the procession will be responsible that no stranger remains there and that the shopkeepers too will be responsible for the persons who would remain near their shops at the time of the processions. Further that they would not allow any person to stand near the garden fence.

In the end the Inspector-General states that the Police have been ordered to behave properly and amicably with the public, and it is hoped that the public would also help the police by abiding by the rules laid down by them.—United Press.

Processions Banned In Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA, Mar. 5.

A State notification says that no processions other than religious, should be taken out henceforward and that such processions would be regarded as unlawful and that the Superintendent of Police would be authorised to disperse them by any means which he would deem necessary at that time.

It might be recalled that such a notification was also issued previously but many processions had since then other than religious, been taken out without any action by the authorities.—United Press.

STIR OVER ARTICLE ON "MAHOMET"

Punjab Govt. Forfeits "Pearson's Weekly" Copies Of Feb. 10

LAHORE, March 5.

The Punjab Government has forfeited to His Majesty every copy, wherever found, of a journal entitled "Pearson's Weekly, No. 2272 of the 10th February, 1934" printed by Newnes and Pearson Printing Company Ltd., Exmoor Street, Ladbroke Grove, W. 10 and published by the proprietors C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., at Pearson's Weekly buildings Henrietta Street, London, W.C. 2, England, and all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of or extracts from an article headed "Mahomet: Prophet of Allah" wirtten by W. J. Makin and drawn by J. P. Davis, published at pages 14, 15 and 17 of the said journal on the ground that the said article contains matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153-A I.P.C.—A. P.

EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR

Deputation To Wait On Finance Member

CALCUTTA, March 6.

A deputation, on behalf of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, left for Delhi to-night, with a view to waiting upon the Finance Member and discussing the question on excise duty proposed on sugar.

The deputation will include Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Lala Sriram, Seth Abdulla Haroon, Lala Hariraj Swarup, Mr. J.M. Lownie, Lala Padampat Singh, Mr. K.M. Mealing and Mr. M.P. Gandhi.—United Press.

FATAL INJURIES TO WOMAN

Grave Allegations Against Sub-Inspector

BARISAL, March 7.

A sensational case on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a woman aged 50 for extorting confession which resulted eventually in her death in which Srish Chandra Choudhry, Sub-Inspetor of Police, Swarupkathi Police Station (now under suspension) figured as the accused came up for hearing before the Sessions Judge, Backarganj.

The public prosecutor in the course of his opening address said the accused while investigating the case of a robbery committed in the house of Ananta Karmakar suspected that Ratan Mala, a fifty-year old woman, a close neighbour of Ananta knew the culprits and accordingly demanded all information in her possession.

She denied the allegation, whereupon the accused mercilessly belaboured her and also dashed her head against a big tree.

She dropped down exhausted and soon after collapsed. The incident created a lot of local sensation.—United Press.

Dehra Dun.—The seismograph recorded an earthquake shock of moderate intensity at 5-42 p.m. on March 5, at an estimated distance of about 800 miles.—A.P.

WORKERS DEMAND REMOVAL OF BAN ON LEADERS

Attendance In Sholapur Mills Falls, 12,000 Strikers Refusing To Join Work

SHOLAPUR, March 6.

There was a general fall in attendance in the Mills. Out of a total number of 20,000 mill-workers in Sholapur, the total attendance in all the Mills was about 8,000, that is, about 3/5ths of the workers were still out. There was picketing by the strikers and, it is alleged, that this morning, many workers were intimidated, molested and even assaulted.

The fall in attendance in the Laxmi and Vishnu Mills was about 15 per cent., while in Narsing Girji Mill, it was 10 per cent. The Sholapur Mills, known as the Old Mills, showed some increase over yesterday's attendance.

It is true that, owing to the strict watch in admission at the gates of all the mills, several thousand workmen, who volunteered themselves to work as substitutes, were turned away. At the Narsing Girji Mill gate over 150 of such workers were to-day refused admission.

Mill Picketed.

The failure of rush by a mob of strikers yesterday morning on Narsing Girji Mill, owing to the prompt police action, led to vigorous picketing by the strikers and it is alleged, that this morning many workers were intimidated, molested and even assaulted. In many cases meals were snatched away and clothes torn.

It is understood that some of the cases have already been reported to the police by the mill authorities and that adequate measures to deal effectively with such excesses on the part of strikers and pickets are contemplated.

Moreover, intimidation, it is feared, is likely to affect the women-workers' attendance in all the mills considerably and thereby seriously lessen production in winding and reeling departments of the mills, on which further processes in mills entirely depend.

The number of workers receiving free mid-day meal in the Narsing Girji Mill rose to 800 to-day.

The relations between the spinning and weaving departments of the Jam Mill do not seem to have improved since the fracas on Sunday. Consequently, the Mill remained closed to-day.

Complete Strike Urged.

Several speakers addressed a strikers' meeting this morning on Major Maidan. Strikers were exhorted to bring about a closure of all the mills.

It is understood that on the "Unemployed Workers' Day" strikers held a meeting and adopted a resolution requesting the cancellation of notices served on labour leaders preventing them from making speeches.

Resolutions requesting the withdrawal of order under section 114 Cr. P.C. banning processions were also passed.

Messrs. Mirajkar and Parulekar left Sholapur last night.—A.P.

INDIAN SUGAR PRODUCERS PROTEST AGAINST DUTY

Argument That Country Product Enjoys Sufficient Protection Is Entirely Fallacious

CAWNPORE, March 6

The Indian Sugar Producers' Association has wired to the Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Government of India strongly protesting against the imposition of excise duty on sugar. The Association points out that the argument that Indian sugar enjoys sufficient protection is entirely fallacious, since molasses, which form the basis of the Tariff Board recommendations, become a liability.

The Association urges a reconsideration of the proposal, and the fixation of the duty at not higher than 8 annas per maund.

Another telegram has also been sent by the Association reiterating the protest against the imposition of excise duty, and pointing out the inequity of the proposal that the duty is leviable on all sugar issued after March 31, although manufactured before this date.

This the Association says will result in a severe fall of prices on account of the manufacturers trying to clear their stocks before the date to evade the duty.—A. P.

15,000 PERSONS INOCULATED

Plague Takes Heavy Toll Of Life In U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 7.

Fifteen thousand persons had been inoculated in the United Provinces since the outbreak of plague.

Inquiries reveal that the epidemic was raging specially in villages, though the opinion is expressed by the Health Department that the outbreak was not so widespread as to cause a scare. They point out that the fatal cases of plague in Gorakhpur district had not been more than 500 in February as against 1,024 the same month last year. The eastern parts of the province and sugar-growing areas like Moradabad and Saharanjur were badly affected owing to the prevalence of rats and general dampness in the climate.

So far 2,000 deaths from plague have been reported in the province.—A. P.

KHADI NOT PAYING PROPOSITION

Punjab Minister's Declaration

LAHORE, Mar. 6.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government declared at question time in the Punjab Council that owing to competition with mill products both in India and abroad, the weaving of coarse cloth such as Khaddar was no longer a paying proposition for the handloom worker, but there were certain varieties of cloth he could still weave profitably.

The Minister added that the Punjab Government was generally aware of the effect of foreign competition, and endeavoured to assist the local industry, wherever possible. He described the forms in which the Government had assisted the handloom industry, including facilities for instruction, technical advice and loans, while tariffs also formed a measure of protection against foreign competition.—A. P.

THROWING AWAY OF QUORAN

Official Explanation Of Incident In Hospital

LAHORE, March 6.

As regards the Press report about a European Sister in the Mayo Hospital having thrown away the holy Quoran belonging to a Muslim patient, a communique says:—

"In (I) Ward, a female prisoner patient was being attended by two jail warders last morning. The European Sister in charge, noticed an unauthorised dirty sheet of cloth on the table, which according to the hospital rules, patients are prohibited from bringing in the Hospital to ensure cleanliness and to prevent infection. The Sister picked up the sheet in which was wrapped the holy Quoran. She was not aware that there was the holy Quoran. The patient tried to snatch away the bundle, but the Sister took it away by force and left it on the ground for removal to the godown by the Hospital Orderly."

The communique further says:—"The Sister was recruited in England and she did not understand what the patient said. There was no arrangement for compulsory test in Urdu language for Sisters and Nurses, but the Government are now taking up the question of making such an examination compulsory for future. The Sister has expressed her regret for the unfortunate incident, which was done unconsciously as she had great regard for all holy books."—United Press.

Dr. Satyapal On Relief Committee

LAHORE, March 6.

The Punjab Earthquake Relief Committee which has so far contributed Rs. 3,20,000 to Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund, has nominated Dr. Satyapal as the representative of the Committee on the Central Board at Patna, as required by Babu Rajendra Prasad. The first meeting of the Board is expected some time after Mahatma Gandhi reaches Bihar.—United Press.

DARING DACOITY ON RANGOON STEAMER

Chinese Armed With Knives Rifle Cabin

RANGOON, Mar. 7.

A daring dacoity aboard s.s. "Storviken", moored alongside the Sule Pagoda Wharf in the Rangoon River, occurred last night when 15 Chinese pirates armed with knives entered a cabin of the steamer, and locked up the Steward and the carpenter who were talking there, and rifled the adjoining cabin and decamped with jewellery and cash worth about Rs. 100.—A. P.

HEAVY STORM IN DELHI

DELHI, Mar. 6.

Delhi experienced a strong storm followed by heavy rainfall accompanied by hailstones this afternoon.

The temperature had gone down considerably. The sky continues to be overcast.

Patna.—Seth Govinda Das of Nagpur arrived here on Tuesday morning in response to Babu Rajendra Prasad's wire.—United Press.

PLETHORA OF SEA MONSTERS

Weird Creatures Washed Near Normandy Beach

CHERBOURG, March 6.

The coast of Normandy is experiencing a plethora of sea monsters.

A weird creature was washed up at Querqueville recently and, unlike the Loch Ness specimen, was authenticated by photographs which have been reproduced in newspapers. The second body was cast up at Urville this morning, badly decomposed and unidentifiable.

The third appeared on the same beach this afternoon. Headless and 15 feet long, the carcase was comparatively intact and may enable identification.—Reuter.

OBJECTIONS SET ASIDE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.

Objections having been raised that certain candidates contesting the next municipal elections are not eligible on the ground that they were convicted of political offences, were set aside by the local government who decided that they could not be barred from seeking election on that ground.—A. P.

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